

Sudan deputies protest penal code

KHARTOUM (R) — Opposition members from southern Sudan walked out of parliament Monday in protest at the presentation of a draft penal code based on Sharia laws. The 22 members of the Union of Sudanese African Parties (USAP), the main opposition group, left to join their colleagues in the parliament after the speaker refused to allow their leader, Ebrahim James Surur, to address the house. Surur had wanted to read a statement denouncing the draft code as an obstacle to peace efforts in the south, where autonomy-seeking rebels have been fighting the government since 1983. The draft code would exclude the south, whose people are mostly animists or Christians, from Sharia punishments (hanging) such as the stoning of adulterers, the flogging of drinkers and the amputation of thieves' hands. But Surur described it as unconstitutional and said it would foster hatred and confusion among Sudan's ethnically and religiously diverse peoples. The 301-seat parliament, where Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's coalition government has a comfortable majority, was due to start debate on the new code Tuesday but the USAP said it would boycott the session.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية - الراي

U.N. chief visits S. Africa this week

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The United Nations secretary-general will visit South Africa Wednesday for talks with President P.W. Botha on implementing a U.N. plan for the independence of Namibia. U.N. officials announced Monday. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will hold talks in Pretoria from Wednesday to Friday to discuss the 1975 U.N. independence plan for Namibia, (South-West Africa), officials said. Namibia is illegally governed by South Africa in violation of U.N. resolutions. Perez de Cuellar then will visit Angola Saturday for consultations with President Eduardo dos Santos on the situation in that region, officials said. The secretary-general's spokesman, Francois Guiliani, announced the visit during the regular daily briefing Monday and added it would be Perez de Cuellar's first visit to South Africa in five years. South Africa regularly is denounced by the United Nations and the Security Council for its system of apartheid. U.N. resolutions have condemned the white-dominated government, called for sanctions and the abolition of apartheid. U.N. officials declined to discuss the secretary-general's schedule in South Africa.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

UAE ministers arrive in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Six ministers from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) arrived in Cairo Monday for political and economic consultations, including openings for UAE investments in Egypt. The head of the team, Deputy Prime Minister Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammed Al Nahyan, said on arrival he hoped to boost cooperation with Egypt. "The Emirates appreciate the deep and good relations between our two countries and hope they will be promoted further and further," he said. The UAE delegation, which includes Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah Al Nuaimi and Minister of Economy and Trade Seif Ali Al Jarwan, is due to discuss investment proposals with Egyptian officials.

Bhopal hearing delayed until October

BHOPAL (AP) — A judge postponed a hearing Monday on the government's \$3 billion lawsuit against Union Carbide that seeks compensation for the 1984 gas disaster in which 2,800 people died and more than 20,000 were injured. Bhopal district Judge M.W. Deo reset the hearing for Oct. 1 after both sides said the supreme court had yet to rule on an earlier order granting interim relief to those injured in the world's worst industrial accident.

Australia doubles UNRWA contribution

VIENNA (Agencies) — The government of Australia has announced that it will be contributing \$2 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in 1989. In 1988, Australia contributed \$505,000 to the agency's general programmes, \$142,000 to UNRWA's special programmes for the occupied territories and \$360,000 for the construction of an UNRWA school at Sur Baher, West Bank. Part of the 1989 contribution will be used to complete work on the Sur Baher school.

Iranian poet Tabrizi dies at 83

NICOSIA (AP) — One of Iran's best known poets, Mohammad Hussein Behjat Tabrizi, who wrote under the nom de plume of Shahrivar, has died, aged 83, Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency reported. The agency said he died in a Tehran hospital "after a long period of illness," but gave no other details. IRNA did not list any of his works, but said that he was famed in Oriental literary circles as far as Europe and the United States for his poetry in Farsi.

Manila welcomes Soviet proposal

MANILA (R) — A senior Manila official welcomed Monday a Soviet offer to withdraw from a major naval base in Vietnam in exchange for elimination of U.S. bases in the Philippines. "It brings us good news of good intentions. I'll be happier if it's implemented," Foreign Under-Secretary Manuel Yan told reporters. President Corason Aquino said Saturday such a move would be up to the superpowers.

China willing to help Iran reconstruction

PEKING (R) — China is ready to do its best to help Iran rebuild its war-ravaged economy, Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun told the head of Iran's reconstruction work Monday. "China and Iran are friendly countries... China is willing to do its best towards Iran's reconstruction," Tian was quoted by state radio as saying. Hamid Mirzadeh is heading a delegation of trade officials attending the Iran-China joint economic commission in Peking.

Murphy holds brief talks in Paris

PARIS (AP) — U.S. envoy Richard Murphy, en route home after efforts to help avert a new political crisis in Lebanon, met Monday with French Foreign Ministry officials to discuss the situation, the Foreign Ministry said. No details were made public and it was not immediately clear when Murphy met during his stopover here. Murphy met with both Syrian and Lebanese officials in Damascus and Beirut, including Lebanese President Amin Gemayel whose six-year term expires Friday (see page 5).

Israeli envoy to Cairo presents credentials

CAIRO (AP) — Israel's new ambassador to Egypt presented his credentials to President Hosni Mubarak Monday, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. The agency said Shimon Shamir was among 11 ambassadors who presented their credentials to Mubarak. Shamir is Israel's third ambassador to Cairo since the two countries signed a treaty in 1979.

Carbomb explodes in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A stolen car loaded with limpet mines exploded Monday in a garage underneath an apartment building, injuring a child and damaging more than 30 cars, police said. Police said the pre-dawn blast was one of the most powerful of more than 40 bombings in South Africa this year. Most of the previous bombings have been blamed by authorities on the African National Congress movement.

Colombo announces polls in northeast

COLOMBO (AP) — The government Monday announced the beginning of the election process to a local administrative council in the northeastern province, a move aimed at ending the five-year-old war by Tamil rebels for a separate state. The election department said in a statement that nominations for the 71 seats on the council would be received from Oct. 3-10. "The date of elections will be announced after the nominations are received," Election Commissioner Chandrananda de Silva said.

Egypt foils drug smuggling bid

CAIRO (AP) — Coast guard units repelled a large vessel and eight small launches that entered Egypt's territorial waters off Sinai with large quantities of drugs, a Foreign Ministry official said Monday. In a statement distributed by the Middle East News Agency, the unidentified official said the incident occurred Sunday 15 kilometres off the Mediterranean town of Al Arish, 50 kilometres west of the border with Israel. The statement said all but one of the vessels fled after opening fire on an investigating helicopter. It said the coast guard had been alerted that a smuggling operation was planned to bring in five tons of drugs.

Captors repeat offer to free hostages

BEIRUT (R) — A shadowy group holding three Americans and an Indian in Lebanon made a fresh demand Sunday for a positive U.S. response on its call for recognition of Palestinian rights. "This is a response for positive action, so don't waste this opportunity by provoking us through negative reactions," said the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine in a statement sent to an international news agency in Beirut. "The hostage case should be positively solved and the U.S. administration should carry out its responsibility," the group said without elaborating. A coloured Polaroid photograph of Americans Jesse Turner, Alan Steen and Robert Polhill and Indian Mithileshwar Singh accompanied the statement.

Israel axes Palestinian education programmes

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — In a fresh offensive against the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, the Israeli army closed down 22 adult education programmes in the West Bank Monday, prompting protests by hundreds of Palestinians, witnesses said.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, an 18-year-old Palestinian died of wounds he suffered in clashes with Israeli troops last week, the man's relatives said.

His death raised to 279 the number of Palestinians killed since the start of the uprising Dec. 8.

Soldiers shot and wounded three Palestinians Monday, including a 15-year-old boy struck in the stomach, after Palestinian protesters stoned them in the West Bank towns of Nablus and Qalqilya, hospital officials said.

The latest casualties brought to 55 the number of Palestinians wounded in the last three days. The Haaretz daily attributed the rising numbers of Palestinian casualties to the widening use of plastic bullets and said soldiers are permitted to fire them even if their lives are not in danger.

Haaretz quoted military sources as saying this allowed troops to be as tough as possible with demonstrators without risking large numbers of fatalities.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that new army measures has increased injuries but contended that they would reduce Palestinian protests.

Troops shot and wounded 15 demonstrators in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip Sunday.

In the West Bank's largest city of Nablus, troops closed down 22 adult education programmes that taught courses in computer programming, mathematics, chemistry and English, Arab witnesses said.

The action was part of an ongoing Israeli effort to stifle the growth of a grass-roots Palestinian leadership in the occupied territories.

Israel has shut down more than 320 trade unions, professional organisations and local committees in the West Bank and Gaza. In addition, all schools in the West Bank and junior and high

schools in the Gaza Strip remain closed on army orders.

Monday's closures prompted widespread protests in Nablus, where hundreds of Palestinians marched in the city's open-air market waving Palestinian flags and chanting anti-Israeli slogans, witnesses quoted by the AP said.

Dozens of school children flew kites bearing the red, green, yellow and black of the Palestinian flag, the witnesses said.

Also in Nablus, 200 masked supporters of the Islamic group Hamas held a separate march during which the protesters, who wore white T-shirts emblazoned with "Hamas," carried Palestinian flags and Islamic banners.

A Palestinian suspected of collaborating with Israel was injured when he was hit on his motorbike by an assailant driving a stolen truck, witnesses said.

After the accident late Sunday, masked Palestinians torched the home of Ahmad Dabagh, 30, who lived in the village of Howara, near Nablus, the witnesses said.

Soldiers stopped a group of American citizens touring the West Bank town of Ramallah Sunday and confiscated their passports, an American consular official said. He was to meet them Monday to clarify what had happened, he said.

An Israeli boy aged 16 was in a critical condition after being stabbed by an Arab youth at a school near Haifa, Police said they had arrested the assailant.

In Jerusalem, an Israeli was sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment for attempted arson and damaging Arab cars, army radio reported.



Israeli soldiers arrest two Palestinians in Nablus

Aziz: Zionist lobby damages American-Iraqi relations

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq Monday blamed pro-Israeli lobbyists in the U.S. Congress for damaging its relations with the United States.

"If the U.S. administration wants to resume good relations which started several years ago, Iraq's position will be reciprocal," Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz told foreign reporters.

"But if it yields to the Zionist lobby and the group in the Senate, this will have a 'negative' effect on relations."

The Senate infuriated Baghdad 10 days ago by voting for economic sanctions against Iraq for its

alleged use of poison gas against Kurdish rebels — a charge it has repeatedly denied.

Iraq and the Arab states said U.S. charges over chemical warfare were intended to distract attention from the Palestinian uprising and to undermine Iraq in peace talks with Iran.

Aziz said any change in Iraq's now strained relations with Washington "depends on what the U.S. administration will do vis-a-vis the pressure group in the U.S. Senate."

The Senate bill, not yet approved by the House of Representatives or signed by President

Reagan, would cut off credits and guarantees worth \$800 million to Iraq and halt exports of sensitive equipment.

Aziz said Saturday that Iraq accepted international laws banning chemical and biological weapons.

The United Nations has asked Iraq to allow investigators to probe into the charges, but Baghdad viewed the move an interference in Iraq's domestic affairs and refused to admit the team.

Iraq and the United States restored diplomatic relations in

(Continued on page 5)

Israel launches 'spy' satellite

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel successfully launched its first satellite, Horizon-1, Monday, the Israeli space agency announced. It was believed to contain an orbiting spy satellite.

The launching made Israel only the eighth country known to possess a rocket powerful enough to put a satellite into space.

The head of the Israeli space agency, professor Yuval Neeman, said a rocket, launched at 11:32 a.m. (0932 GMT), placed the satellite into low earth orbit, where it would send back data for about a month before burning out.

He compared the Israeli space shot to the Soviet Union's 1957 Sputnik satellite which began the U.S.-Soviet space race.

"I cannot go into details but it was very clean work," he said.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres sought to discount fears that Israel's decision to orbit the craft would push Arab countries to obtain more weapons.

"It's not an arms race," Peres said on Israel Radio.

A spokesman for London's Jane's Defence Weekly said the satellite was believed to be "carrying a three-kilogramme payload for surveillance purposes."

Tony Banks, a chief reporter for Jane's who is known to have close links to Israeli military sources, said Israel was not thought to have the capability to install its own sophisticated surveillance equipment in a satellite.

"U.S. optical equipment is assumed to have been used in the payload," Banks told the AP in London.

Earlier, foreign reports said the satellite was a test craft that would precede the launching of a spy satellite.

The world's other known space powers are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France, Britain, Japan and India. Brazil is believed to be working on a space programme.

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In Jerusalem, an Israeli was sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment for attempted arson and damaging Arab cars, army radio reported.

The editor, who spoke on condition of not being identified, told the AP the clashes were touched off by reports of earlier disturbances in the village between Armenians and Azerbaijanis.

Officials in Stepanakert earlier told Reuters that 18 Armenian students were wounded when Azerbaijanis opened fire on a bus passing through Khadzhal. Four of the students were in serious condition, they said. No Azerbaijanis were wounded.

TASS said a "headquarters group," under Andrei Volsky, a

result, 25 people received injuries of various degrees of gravity and 17 were hospitalised. Both Armenians and Azerbaijanis applied for medical assistance.

It was one of the most violent clashes in the months-long campaign for control of Nagorno-Karabakh, an Armenian-populated area that has been part of the Republic of Azerbaijan since 1923.

In an account which differed sharply from previous reports from the region, TASS said Azerbaijanis were among the wounded in "mass fighting" at Khadzhal, near the Nagorno-Karabakh capital of Stepanakert.

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Woman Artist Lebanon

by Helen Khal

Filling vacuum

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Books about artists in the Arab World either in Arabic or English are pitifully few. Any book on the subject, especially of the quality of Helen Khal's "The Woman Artist in Lebanon" is extremely welcome.

Sponsored and published by the Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Khal's book is a well studied treatise that describes in some depth the work of 12 women artists based in Lebanon.

More importantly, through the study of these artists, Khal draws some interesting conclusions about the role of the female artist in the development of modern art in the Arab World and of the society in which that art developed.

Attractively designed and generously illustrated with many colour and black and white photographs, Khal's book with its eloquent and infinitely readable introduction quickly becomes a reference work. Although much has been said about art in Arab World, little has been written so clearly and concisely.

By following scientific methods of study, Khal has escaped a too personal interpretation of the facts as she has found them. Instead she has backed or rather formed her ideas from the comments of people both connected with art and those outside the profession, quoting them at length.

Summarising prevailing attitudes the quotes are of profound interest and go a great way in explaining, even to those totally unfamiliar with traditions and values in the Arab World, the role of women in the society and

the difficulties and obstacles they face in achieving some kind of equality in the field of art.

Impersonal approach

Khal maintains this impersonal approach up until the final few paragraphs and it is here while discussing the future of women artists in Lebanon that she becomes impassioned, fired with an enthusiasm that points to her own very deep involvement, herself being first and foremost a woman artist in Lebanon.

BOOK REVIEW

This fact is further driven home in the next section of the book, which describes the women artists individually, a piece devoted to Khal herself. Although in theory this is acceptable because as Khal states at the beginning of the book the 12 artists were selected



Helen Khal

impartially by other artists, art critics, gallery owners and art educators, in reality it is slightly problematic, casting, as it does, aspersions on Khal's bias. One feels Khal should have made a decision either to be the Khal the writer (and not include herself as an artist in the book), or to be the Khal the artist, as to be professional in one field generally precludes being totally professional in another.

This is perhaps rather harsh, since Khal is obviously both a good artist and an excellent writer. Furthermore, because she is both artist and writer, Khal is able to write not only with a great sensitivity towards her subject, but also with a deeper awareness of problems they face. A dilemma, then, and a difficult one to resolve.

The descriptions of the other artists make interesting reading. In her easy journalistic style, Khal describes how their various family backgrounds influenced them, how they became artists and how subsequent developments, including marriage and children had affected the philosophy behind their work.

Prefacing each piece is a quote and a photograph of the artist in question, both of which cleverly typify the very different qualities of each individual woman.

As one reads through these biographies, one becomes aware of the fact that out of the 12 artists only two or three have remained married to their original partner, the rest either remained unmarried or have been divorced and remarried. Without referring to this specifically Khal writes at length about the difficulties women artists face resolving the duality in their lives — that of being a wife and mother while at the same time leading a career.

Khal wrote the book back in 1976, yet for reasons unknown publication was delayed until last year. Efforts to update the material were unsuccessful because as Khal writes of "the continued conflict in Lebanon and the increased displacement of so many people" including our women artists.

The "Postscript: Ten years later," intended to give some background of what happened in those important years, does little to allay the frustration the reader feels at not knowing what the artists described in the book have gone on to do and one is left wondering why the book was not published earlier when it would have been so much more pertinent.

Despite this the book remains an excellent piece of research, well written and presented and one that should find a place in every serious private and public library.

Available from IWSAW, Beirut University College, P.O. Box 13-5053, Beirut, Lebanon, the book costs \$30 for the hardback version and \$20 for the soft cover. All proceeds from the book sales go to IWSAW, one of whose future projects as described in Helen Khal's book will be to publish further books on women artists in other Arab countries.

JTV to broadcast Olympic highlights

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Television's (JTV) coverage of the Seoul Olympics will concentrate on gymnastics, swimming and diving because they are "the most popular and important" events, according to JTV's main coordinator for the Olympics games Lina Gress. Coverage of these "popular" events will come at the cost of other events, such as wrestling, basketball and volleyball, which will be covered in summaries (shown in the programme as summary A or B).

As a member of the European

Broadcasting Union, JTV receives the three channels broadcast from Seoul, through the European satellite stations in each of Britain, France and Germany which transmit simultaneously. That is referred to as a "double hop" system.

These three channels, according to Gress, are not open constantly, because that would be too costly. Thus, from the three channels, JTV takes the material it has requested ahead of time. Highlights of remaining events (which are not covered in full) are

shown in the summaries.

"In the summaries, we will carry the highlights and results of the main events which we will not carry in full, such as wrestling, canoeing and fencing," Gress explained adding that the summaries may or may not include highlights of events covered in full. "We will also show the winner of every event," Gress added.

A team of six people at JTV, including Gress, will be working around the clock, on satellite coordination and follow up and on supervision of tapes and trans-

mission policies.

The first column in the table shows the day of transmission; the second column shows the time of the transmission (Amman time) and the third column lists the events transmitted to the Middle East region through European channels, and which may be transmitted live by other television services in the region.

Summaries will be transmitted from 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. while major events will be transmitted from 9:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.



Lina Gress

Olympics Seoul 1988 Sept. 20 - Oct. 2

Date	Amman time	Programme	Date	Amman time	Programme
Tuesday 20/9	0325-0600 0725-0930 0830-0950 0955-1500 1325-1530 1630-1800	Diving springboard final men Gymnastics free teams men Summary - A Cycling (qualifications) + 1st final Gymnastics: free teams men Summary - B	Tuesday 27/9	0155-0730 0325-0550 0655-1100 0830-1000 1600-1830 1355-1630 1630-1800	Cycling: final - men Diving: final - men (indoors) Equestrian: final Summary - A Fencing: final - men Weight lifting 110 Kg - A Summary - B
Wednesday 21/9	0255-1100 0355-0745 0455-0715 0830-1000 1200-1320 1025-1350 1325-1715 1630-1800 1700-1930	Cycling: prefinal + 1/4 final Gymnastics: free teams ladies Swimming: final (indoors) Summary - A Equestrian: (endurance) Wrestling: (prelim.) + finals Gymnastics: free teams ladies Summary - B Fencing: (individuals) final men	Wednesday 28/9	0155-1030 0225-0930 0630-0800 0830-1000 1055-1500 1600-1830 1630-1800	Athletics Equestrian: team-jump final Boxing: 1/4 finals Summary - A Gymnastics: rhythmic prelim. ladies Fencing: teams final ladies Summary - B
Thursday 22/9	0155-0450 0455-0800 0625-0930 0830-1000 0955-1330 1025-1330 1255-1500 1630-1800	Rowing: semi-final ladies + men Gymnastics: all-round final men Equestrian: final Summary - A Cycling 1/4 final + final Wrestling: 4 finals Swimming: final Summary - B	Thursday 29/9	0155-1130 0455-0700 0555-0825 0830-1000 1025-1325 1225-1340 1330-1530 1630-1800	Athletics Basketball: final ladies Tennis: singles 1/2 final - ladies Summary - A Wrestling: free final Handball: final ladies Volleyball: final ladies Summary - B
Friday 23/9	0155-1430 0455-0800 0830-1000 1600-1830 1255-1500 1630-1800	Athletics + marathon ladies Gymnastics: final ladies Summary - A Fencing: final-men Swimming: final (indoors) Summary - B	Friday 30/9	0155-0500 0220-0930 0225-0330 0355-0900 0455-0700 0830-1000 1055-1400 1255-1400 1415-1530 1430-1630 1600-1830 1630-1800	Canoeing final Athletics Swimming: synch. indiv. final (indoors) Tennis: final men singles + ladies doubles Basketball: final men Summary - A Gymnastics: rhythmic final ladies Table tennis: Doubles final ladies Table tennis: Doubles final men Wrestling: free prelim. + final Fencing: teams final men Summary - B
Saturday 24/9	0200-0530 0455-0830 0830-1000 0955-1600 1255-1500 1600-1830 1630-1800	Rowing: final Gymnastics - men final Summary - A Cycling + final Swimming: final (indoors) Fencing: men final Summary - B	Saturday 1/10	0225-0330 0255-0530 0355-0900 0510-0820 0810-1015 0830-1000 1025-1200 1155-1430 1425-1540 1430-1545 1630-1800	Swimming: synch. duet. final Boxing: 6 final Tennis: final-men's doubles + ladies singles Athletics Hockey: final men Summary - A Handball - final men Football: final Table tennis: final men's singles Table tennis: final ladies' singles Summary - B
Sunday 25/9	0255-0520 0455-0730 0545-0755 0830-1000 0955-1445 1130-1250 1255-1540 1630-1800	Rowing: final - ladies + men Gymnastics final ladies Diving springboard final ladies Summary - A Judo-60 Kg. Equestrian final Swimming: final Summary - B	Sunday 2/10	0055-0700 0455-0715 0730-1010 1155-1400	Equestrian indiv. jump final Volleyball: final men Marathon: men Closing ceremony
Monday 26/9	0155-1015 0155-0530 0545-0650 0655-0930 0830-1000 1355-1630 1630-1800	Athletics Canoeing: (heats) ladies Cycling: final ladies Canoeing: ladies + men Summary - A Weight lifting: 100 Kg - A Summary - B			

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

PROGRAMME ONE

14:30 Koran
14:50 Programme on world news
15:30 Religious programme
15:50 Programme on Environment
19:25 Agricultural programme
19:45 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:30 Programme review
21:35 Round-up of Seoul Olympics Games

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Des Chiffres et des Lettres
18:30 Rue Carnot
19:00 News in French
19:15 The weekly sports magazine
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 Varieties programme
20:30 News in Arabic
21:10 Carol Burnett Show
21:30 Floedide
22:00 News in English
22:30 Hunter
23:10 Code Name Kyril

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07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
11:00 Just a Minute
12:00 News Summary
12:05 30-Minute Theatre
13:05 Pop Session Continues
14:00 News Bulletin
14:15 Instrumentals
14:30 30-Minute Theatre
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Pop Talk
17:30 Pop Session

WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)

08:00 America Today
11:00 Newsline
12:00 Hour USA
13:00 America Today
14:30 Writer's Workshop
15:00 Worldnet Dialogue: Discovery Space Shuttle pre-launch programme
16:00 Worldnet Dialogue: The Impact of the Communications Revolution
17:30 Firing Line
17:30 Modern Maturity

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Without Strings
07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:00 Twenty-Four: News Summary 08:30 New Ideas
08:40 Book Choice 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Celluloid Rock 10:00 World News 10:00 Twenty-Four: News Summary 10:30 Firing Line
11:00 Language Extra 10:45 Network U.K.
11:00 World News 11:00 Reflections
11:15 Health Matters 11:30 New Music
12:00 World News 12:00 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News followed by Sport
12:45 Sportsworld 12:50 News Summary followed by Discovery 13:30 Sports International 14:00 World News
14:00 News About Britain 14:15 Waveguide 14:25 Book Choice 14:30 Citizens 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15
Multitrack 1: Top 20 15:45 Financial News 16:00 World News 16:00 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Sportsworld 16:45 Recording of the Week
17:00 Outlook, opening with 5-minute News 17:45 Without Strings 18:00

Radio Newsweek

18:15 A Jolly Good Show 19:00 World News 19:00 News About Britain 19:15 Ombuds 19:45
The World Today 20:00 World News 20:00 Commentary 20:15 Citizens
20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Development 21:45 Morning Outlook
opening with News Summary 22:30
Stock Market Report 22:45 Sportsworld 23:00 World News 23:00
Twenty-Four: News Summary 23:30
Meridian 24:00 News Summary
followed by Country Stories 00:15
Just Plain Madness 00:30 The Cross
and the Crescent 01:00 World News
01:00 The World Today 01:25 Book
Choice 01:30 Financial News 01:40
Reflections 01:45 Sports Roundup
02:00 World News 02:00 Commentary
02:15 From the Press

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MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9645, 11740, 11925 and 15710 Hz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 VOA Morning 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline 23:30 VOA Morning 24:00 News 24:10 Newsline 24:30 VOA Morning 25:00 News 25:10 Newsline 25:30 VOA Morning 26:00 News 26:10 Newsline 26:30 VOA Morning 27:00 News 27:10 Newsline 27:30 VOA Morning 28:00 News 28:10 Newsline 28:30 VOA Morning 29:00 News 29:10 Newsline 29:30 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JVA approves 14 new housing estates

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) has approved 14 sites in the Jordan Valley for new housing estates.

A statement issued after a JVA board meeting said that the board had received requests for the new housing estates from municipalities and village councils within the Jordan Valley region, and that the board had introduced minor amendments before final approval for the projects was given.

The statement said that the board meeting, which was chaired by Minister of Water and Irrigation Ahmad Dakhaan, referred the plans to the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the environment which will now arrange for the local councils to embark on the new projects.

According to the statement, the board awarded tenders for survey work to be carried out at 16 new sites in the Jordan Valley where the surveys will help in a general re-organisation plan. It said that the decisions have been taken to pave the way for a general distribution of new housing units.

The JVA takes charge of all matters related to housing, agriculture, school building, social affairs and other services in the Jordan Valley region.

JVA President Mohammad Bani Hani last September announced a meeting for JVA officials and Jordan Valley farmers, and announced that housing problems require cooperation between the authority and local inhabitants.

Bani Hani also said that JVA officials were busy working on plans which would ensure a fair distribution of agricultural units to farmers in the Jordan Valley.



Minister of Labour Marwan Dudo Monday security services to Arab countries (Petra) opens a six-day seminar on promoting social photo

6-day seminar to promote social security services in Arab states

AMMAN (Petra) — A six-day seminar on promoting social security services in Arab states opened in Amman Monday with the participation of 10 Arab countries including Jordan.

Minister of Labour Marwan Dudo who opened the sessions called on the delegates to try to develop social security services in their countries to go hand in hand with economic development and to provide prosperity for Arab people.

"Social security services in Jordan are considered by the government as rights for all citizens in accordance with national laws and in line with international agreements and recommendations by Arab countries," Dudo noted.

Jordan, he said, believes in collective Arab action which aims

to serve citizens and their well being, and in social security services which are bound to contribute to the country's economic and social development.

The seminar was addressed by Salah Siraj, director of the Kharatoun based Arab Social Security Centre, which organised the meeting, in cooperation with the Social Security Corporation (SSC) in Amman.

Siraj outlined the centre's activities including seminars and conferences since its establishment in 1981.

He said that the centre has offered training to some 700 Arab personnel to help develop their countries' social security systems.

Siraj also appealed to Arab governments to extend financial help to the centre the programmes and activities of which are now hampered due to lack of sufficient funds.

Apart from Jordan, the seminar is attended by delegates from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, North Yemen, South Yemen, Sudan, Tunisia and Libya.

Japan donates computers worth \$300,000 to TCC

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Japanese government Monday presented the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) with a set of testing machines and computers as a gift to help it promote its telecommunications services in the Kingdom.

The gift was presented to TCC Director General Mohammad Shahid Ismail by Japan's Ambassador Makoto Watanabe during his visit to the TCC headquarters in Amman.

Ismail voiced Jordan's deep appreciation of the gift which is worth \$300,000, and which comes in the course of Japanese technical assistance programme to

Jordan. During the meeting, Ismail and the ambassador reviewed cooperation between Jordan and Japan in telecommunications and discussed possible further development.

Watanabe later visited the TCC's satellite communications department.

Since 1973, Japan has been extending technical assistance and providing experts to the TCC, and has presented the corporation with three telecommunications apparatuses worth \$350,000 according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Hamzeh opens new integrated health centre

AMMAN (Petra) — An integrated health centre was opened in Jabal Luweibdeh Monday to offer services to an estimated 35,000 citizens.

Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh who opened the new centre underlined the importance of primary health care services offered by the Ministry of Health through similar centres around the country, and said they reduce pressure on hospitals.

"A large number of patients are now turning to these centres, not to hospitals, for treatment

and for simple surgical operations," the minister noted.

He said it is up to the centres' doctors and specialists to refer some of the patients to hospitals for treatment depending on their individual cases.

By introducing this form of service, the Ministry of Health has thus reduced the need for more hospitals in the country which opens the way for existing hospitals to improve the quality of their service, the minister added.

'No cooperation exists in Arab resource management' — Arfeh

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Arab Union of Producers, Transporters and Distributors of Electricity held its first board of directors meeting in Amman Monday to discuss the union's 1989 budget, membership fees, the appointment of an additional member-country in the board of directors and other administrative issues.

"Cooperation amongst us on energy issues is almost nil," said Director General of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Mohammad Arfeh, at the beginning of the meeting which was held at the JEA headquarters. "Although the Arab World is rich in resources, no cooperation exists in the management of these resources," he added.

Speaking to the six-member board of directors, Arfeh said vast amounts of energy are wasted because of what he called a "week guidance approach" regarding the use of energy in the region. He cited as an example the fact that technical terms working in the energy sector vary not only from country to country, but also from institution to institution within each country.

"We can cooperate and save millions," he said in reference to the Arab World's annual consumption of 100 million tonnes of fuel oil.

The union, which was established in December 1987, aims to develop the production, transport and distribution of electrical energy in the Arab World and to coordinate the policies of its member countries.

The member countries include Algeria, Tunisia, the Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya, Bahrain, and Jordan. Syria and Iraq attended the meeting as observers.

U.K. agencies to sell tours to Jordan

CAIRO (J.T.) — Egypt and Jordan have concluded a deal with British tourist agencies to organise package tours for European visitors to Jordan and Egypt, according to the manager of the Egyptian "Sinai Hotel Company" here.

He said as of the coming month the British tourist agencies will, organise direct tours, flying in groups of tourists from Europe to Aqaba, where they travel on to Nueibeh in Sinai via boat ferries; and will fly groups directly to southern Sinai on chartered aircraft.

The British agencies have agreed also to try to market

Egyptian and Jordanian tourist and archaeological sites outside Europe, according to the Egyptian hotel manager.

He said that agreement was reached also with the Jordan Express Tourist and Transport Company (JETT) to shuttle groups of tourists between Aqaba in southern Jordan and Sharm Al Sheikh and southern Sinai in Egypt. The first trip between the two sides aboard JETT buses will be organised early next month when representatives of the information media and the press in Jordan and Egypt will visit tourist centres on both sides.

Minister of Tourism Zuhair

Jordan and Egypt finalise deal to link national grids

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A joint Jordanian-Egyptian team has finalised a feasibility study on a project for linking the national grids of the two countries — a scheme which is expected to become operational by 1993.

An official statement issued upon the conclusion of the team's work at the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) in Amman said that the two sides are now in the course of working out a plan on the actual work of linking the grids.

The team is working closely with a French firm "Electricite de France" on the prospects of laying a submarine cable connecting Aqaba Thermal Power Station and two points in Egypt — one in the Sinai peninsula and the other in Suez.

Once a final report on the project has been drawn up, the two countries will float tenders in 1989 and work would begin a year later, according to JEA officials.

The linkage with Egypt, they said, will help the two sides deal with emergency power shortages and benefit from low-cost power produced by either side.

Official JEA statistics indicate that Jordan's overall power consumption is currently 500 megawatts but that overall production

capacity, when all stations are operational, is expected to be 900 megawatts.

The officials said that the linkage of national grids was approved by the Joint Jordanian Egyptian Higher Committee in 1986 when Cairo and Amman decided to embark on measures in this connection and to upgrade their transformer and generating stations.

Jordan's grid was connected with Syria's in 1981 with a 230 kilovolt line and the two coun-

tries have since been exchanging power supplies wherever there was need for such practice.

Under the feasibility study agreement with the French firm, Jordan and Egypt left an option clause for possible Saudi Arabia's inclusion should Riyadh decide to join in.

High level contacts were held earlier between Riyadh on the one hand and Amman and Cairo on the other, to explore the prospects of Saudi Arabian inclusion in the network as a third partner, according to these officials.

In an earlier interview with the Jordan Times, JEA's chief engineer Ribhi Al Hamed said that the door was also open for Syria and Turkey to link their grids with the projected networks in a manner similar to a network link-

ing European countries.

Meanwhile in Kuwait, a general conference has begun on the prospects of linking national grids of Arab countries in Asia and Africa.

The three-day conference which is organised by the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) will discuss current plans for linking the Gulf Cooperation Council's states networks, those of North and South Yemen, and the Egyptian-Jordanian plan.

The fund's president, Abdul Latif Al Hamad, who opened the meetings, said that the AFESD has so far granted 12 Arab countries a total of 30 loans, totalling \$55 million, to help promote their power projects.

Jordan, world body prepare plan for conservation of nature

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Monday signed a draft agreement paving the way for the Kingdom to form a national strategy for the conservation of its nature and natural resources.

The agreement was signed for Jordan by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Al Jabr and a representative of the IUCN, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Petra quoted the minister as saying that Jordan was the fifth country to have worked out a comprehensive national strategy for the conservation of nature.

Jordan joined the IUCN in 1980 and agreed with the union in 1987 to work out a draft agreement to conserve its natural resources and protect the environment, the minister said.

Jabr said that the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs set up a committee under his chairmanship and comprising representatives of a number of government departments to prepare the national plan.

According to the minister, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) has agreed to provide \$383,000 as a contribution to help carry out the plan



Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Al Jabr and a representative of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources sign a draft agreement for a new national strategy to conserve natural resources (Petra photo)

and the ministry has allocated JD 68,550 to set up a technical team to carry out the project.

The Switzerland-based IUCN was founded in 1948 to promote the conservation of natural resources by monitoring their conditions, determining priorities for

conservation, and mobilising scientific and professional resources to investigate the most serious conservation problems. They then recommend solutions to sustain the most important and threatened species and ecosystems.

3 killed as bus overturns

ZARQA (J.T.) — Three people were killed and 28 others were injured in a road accident on the Amman-Zarqa highway Sunday. A report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily said that the victims were all passengers in a bus when one of the tyres exploded causing the vehicle to overturn on the side of the road.

The paper quoted a Civil Defence Department report as saying that in the previous 24 hours 12 other people were injured in road accidents and incidents that included fires and food poisoning cases in which the CDD men were called out to give assistance.

Tests on shale oil yield positive results

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Direct burning tests conducted in West Germany on oil shale mined in Jordan, have yielded encouraging and positive results, according to the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA).

A JEA spokesman said that the latest tests on 72 tonnes of shale mined from the Sultani district in southern Jordan were carried out by a West German centre based in Frankfurt.

The results of the tests and recommendations on the exploitation of shale in Jordan will be sent to a Canadian firm which is compiling a full report on the shale situation in the Kingdom, expected to be completed by the end of September, the spokesman said.

He said that the JEA estimates some 50 million tonnes of oil shale exist in deposits not very deep below the ground and their exploitation is feasible since they lie near to power-generation units.

Another consignment of 200 tonnes of oil shale was tested in West Germany last February and technicians at the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), which works closely with the JEA, said that the full utilisation of the energy contained in the oil shale was achieved in those tests.

JEA connects two stations with power

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority has supplied power to two transformer stations installed at the new radio station at Kharrafeh. A JEA spokesman Monday said that the supply was carried along the national grid which extends from Amman to Sabaab, Azraq, Safawi, Rweished and Rishbeeb gas fields in eastern Jordan. The whole project cost JD 1 million.

WHAT'S GOING ON EXHIBITIONS

- Arabic calligraphy and art exhibition by Faisal Asbour at the Housing Bank Complex.
- A photo exhibition, organised by the Embassy of the People's Republic of Korea at Yarmouk University, Irbid.
- Art exhibition: "Contemporary Arab Artists" at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- Photo exhibition on protection of environment at the Soviet Cultural Centre.
- Art exhibition by Omar Shaban at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- Iraqi Book Exhibition, University of Jordan.

DANCES

- Chinese dances at the Baccalaureate Theatre — 8:00 p.m.

MUSIC

- Contemporary British Rock Music at the Palace of Culture at 7:00 p.m.
- America's music "Huey Lewis and the News" (video) at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

PLAYS

- Children's play entitled "Al Kinz" (treasure) at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FILMS

- Soviet Circus (feature video film) at the Soviet Cultural Centre — 5:30 p.m.

LECTURES

- A lecture entitled "On the Water Issues in Jordan" by Dr. Elias Salameh at the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation — 6:00 p.m.
- A lecture entitled "The Consequences and the Economic and Political Aspects of Severing ties with West Bank" by Dr. Fahed Al Fanek at the Professional Association Complex — 5:30 p.m.

JORDAN'S PRIVATE SECTOR COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAMME (CIP) STATUS REPORT/NOTICE

\$4,500,000 remains available on a first-come, first-served basis.

ATTENTION: Private Sector Importers and Banking Institutions.

Only \$4.5 million remains available on a first-come, first-served basis for financing private sector imports under Jordan's Commodity Import Programme (CIP). Of the \$79 million set aside for Jordan's Private Sector CIP, over \$74.5 million in CIP applications have been approved for Jordanian banks acting on behalf of clients importing U.S. equipment from the U.S. Given the recent rate of applications, the \$4.5 million currently available may be exhausted by November 1988 or sooner; therefore, businesses with U.S. import needs and their bankers may wish to plan ahead and make CIP applications early to ensure access to the last of Jordan's Private Sector CIP financing. Listed below are the basic terms which continue to be available to Jordan's Private Sector:

- Downpayment of 10% in local currency on establishing the Letter of Credit.
- Balance to be paid from Bill of Lading date within 3 years for raw materials or intermediate goods, and up to 5 years for capital goods.
- The local currency amount of all payments shall be fixed at lowest exchange rate occurring between the day the Letter of Credit is opened and the date of the Bill of Lading.
- Interest rates as low as 6.25%.

For more information and details, contact your local bank or USAID's Commodity Import Programme Office.

Telephone: 604171, Ext. 421

Jordan Times

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Brotherly duties

LEBANESE President Amn Gemayel's term is fast drawing to an end with no solution in sight to the deadlock over the election of a new president. The last attempt by Lebanon's parliament to elect a new president on August 18 failed because it did not achieve the necessary quorum.

Since then, several regional and international efforts to break the deadlock have all been in vain. The election of a new president in Lebanon has come to symbolise the crisis that hit Lebanon since the civil war broke out in 1975. What grieves us is to see waves of foreign emissaries visiting the Lebanese capital to help break the political logjam that has paralysed the election of a new chief executive in Lebanon, without a parallel Arab effort. President Gemayel was right when he accused the Arab World of neglecting its brotherly duties and obligations towards Lebanon to end its thirteen years old civil strife. Syria's efforts to stabilise the political arena in Lebanon needs to be fortified and assisted by other Arab countries. Above all, the final arbiter of Lebanon's fate and future must be the Lebanese people, regardless of their faith, creed or ethnic origins.

September 23, the date on which incumbent President Amn Gemayel's term ends, is fast approaching. Only an Arab miracle can break the deadlock in Beirut, and this is the time to perform that miracle, by a more concerted Arab effort to rescue Lebanon from its impending disaster.

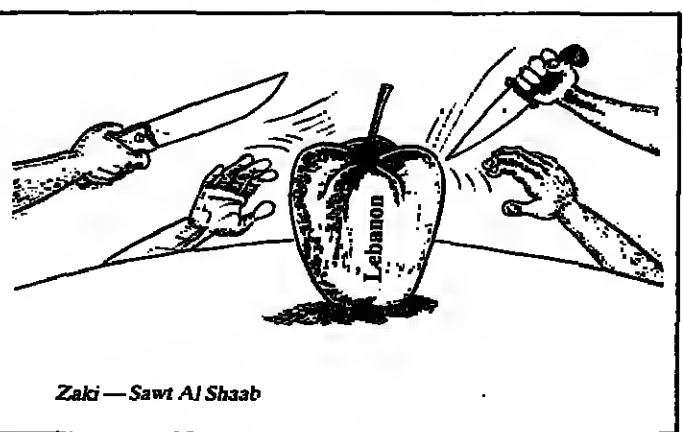
ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Room for more

THE question of admission at Jordanian universities continues to obsess the government which is trying to make room for more students. Directives by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent have prompted the government to give serious attention to the problem; and prompted the Council of Higher Education to increase the number of university students this year by 25 per cent over those of the previous years. These directives were no doubt responsible for this year's acceptance of 1,300 more students in Jordanian universities which we believe are capable of admitting additional numbers. According to Ministry of Education figures, more than 5,684 students passed their Tawjihi examinations with 80 per cent grades and above this year; and we believe that all these can be accepted in various faculties since the total number to be accepted this year would be 7,341 according to the council's decision. Many of those with 80 per cent grades and above have not yet been accepted, and we hope that the universities will open the way for their enrolment as soon as possible. We hope that new directives will be issued by the government to help open the way for as many students as possible to continue their higher studies and serve their nations.

Al Dustour: Crisis deepens

NO sooner have we heard the news about an imminent solution for the presidential crisis in Lebanon than we witnessed further complications standing in the way of the election of a new president to succeed Amn Gemayel. More serious are the reports coming out from Beirut that a renewal of factional fighting could be triggered at any moment. There is no doubt that a number of political leaders have been exerting serious efforts towards finding a solution acceptable to all parties; and indeed these efforts almost yielded fruitful results. But unfortunately these efforts backed by the Syrian government have faltered largely due to the intransigence on the part of a number of parties which aim to retain the present status quo and the present co-peace no-war in the civil strife. Had there been agreement on a candidate to run for the coming presidential election, no tension could have erupted in Beirut, and no way would have been opened for evil makers and those who fish in muddy water. It is regrettable to see that the presidential election becoming a real source of dispute and one that could revive old hostilities and trigger another round of civil war.



Zaki - Sawt Al Shaab

Sawt Al Shaab: Brotherly solidarity

HIS Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent's endeavours to rally support and assistance for Bangladesh and Sudan which were devastated by floods are now assuming wider proportions. Prince Hassan was perhaps the first prominent Arab to call on Arab and Islamic countries to enlist assistance for these two Muslim nations from various countries and world organisations. Prince Hassan was the first leader to advocate a new international humanitarian order that would provide assistance directly to the stricken nations in the Third World. Through his efforts with the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Prince Hassan has succeeded in providing assistance to the two countries, and through his constant messages to heads of world organisations Prince Hassan has been able to increase the world community's concern over flood victims in Bangladesh and Sudan. On the national level, the Prince succeeded in mobilising the Jordanian people's efforts and in dispatching relief supplies to Sudan in a clear manifestation of solidarity with Arab brothers.

Soviet Mideast strategy under Gorbachev

By Lally Weymouth

BEYOND recent cliché-ridden statements on the Middle East by the two presidential candidates — in which they pledged support for Israel but said little new about the problems of the region — lies an important development that the next president will have to address: Since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power — some say even before — the Soviets have changed their strategy for dealing with the Mideast. No longer tied exclusively to a handful of radical client states, the Soviets have been able to move beyond obstructionist tactics to become an active participant in regional affairs.

The new Soviet policy line — the "new thinking" as Soviets call it — could cause serious problems for the United States. The new approach includes:

— A more flexible attitude in dealing with Israel, with which the Soviets severed diplomatic relations in 1967.

— A more guarded attitude to Moscow's clients in the area, including a partial cutback in arms to Syria.

— An effort to broaden the Soviet camp to include moderate as well as radical Arab states, including establishing relations with the United Arab Emirates and Oman in 1985 and with Qatar this year.

— This year, Egypt's foreign minister became the first Egyptian official to visit Moscow in 15 years. King Hussein also paid a visit to Moscow last year and was promised Soviet arms.

These tactics, combined with the recent deterioration of the U.S. position in the Middle East, have given the Soviets a new and more powerful status in the area. Gone is the era of U.S. dominance, says former State Department official Harold Saunders. The Reagan administration, Saunders charges, has squandered its influence during the last seven years.

The Soviets' modified strategy did not spring up overnight with the accession of Gorbachev. By the early '80s, certain Soviet strategists — notably Yevgeniy M. Primakov, head of a Moscow think tank, and Karen N. Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the Central committee — advocated a new policy line for the Middle East. In 1982, Brutents wrote that the Soviets should concentrate not only on countries they had opened ideologically attractive, but be open to relations with Keoya and Saudi Arabia and other governments (including Israel).

Many Soviet and U.S. officials point to the minimal Soviet participation in the Lebanon war of 1982 as one of the first signs of a change in Soviet policy. Although the Syrians asked for help when the Israelis, using U.S. equipment, destroyed Soviet missiles and tanks in the Bekaa Valley — a humiliating blow to Moscow — the Soviets did little. (A year later, however, the Soviets gave the Syrians the SAM 5 missile).

When Gorbachev came to power, he adopted the new policy line advocated by Primakov and Brutents and elevated the two, along with Brutents' assistant, Alexander Zotov and Polyakov to key positions. "For the first time, we've got some Soviets who are free to float alternative lines," said a U.S. official.

The most visible change in Soviet policy is the warming of Soviet-Israeli relations. A hard-line anti-Soviet position has become synonymous with Israeli policy in recent years, but it wasn't always thus. Indeed, the arms Israel used in 1948 were provided by Czechoslovakia, with Moscow's blessing. Moreover, it was the Soviet Union, not the United States, that first recognised Israel after it was created in 1948.

"There is a certain nostalgia for the good old days," explains one Israeli official. "The leadership

remembers the Soviet role in the establishment of the state. The Soviets were liberating Auschwitz and supplying arms through Czechoslovakia when no one else did."

The Soviets severed full diplomatic relations after the 1967 war, when Israel seized the Sinai, Gaza and the West Bank. Nevertheless, the Soviets continued to

have been recorded in the Soviet press. The Soviet culture boycott of Israel has also ended, and today Soviet dance and music groups visit Israel. The Soviet press, says Israeli Sovietologist Galia Golan, has changed its reporting on Israel from always negative to occasionally positive. "They called us Nazis," she says. "That has

state. Now, they say it will depend upon Israel's agreement to an international peace conference, a version of which is supported by Israel's Labour Party — but not the hard-line Likud Party. The Soviets want a role in such a conference equal to that of the United States.

Whatever the actual state of negotiations, "The Soviets have every reason to feel comfortable that in two and a half years, they ended debate on whether they should participate in the (peace) process," says an Israeli expert.

Gorbachev also has toughened Moscow's terms for dealing with its radical client states — manipulating arms deliveries, bargaining hard on certain arms deliveries, bargaining hard on certain arms systems, and demanding new methods of payment in advance of delivery.

"They've reduced arms supplies to Syria and Libya over the last two years, no doubt about that," says a recently retired U.S. official who specialises in the Middle East. The Soviets did not give the Syrians the SS-23 missiles they wanted, according to this official. Indeed, the Soviets gave the Syrians MiG-21 fighters only after the Iraqis and Indians had received them and then in fewer numbers than expected. And when Syria's President Assad visited Moscow in April 1987, Gorbachev lectured him about ignoring civilian needs and told him that the Soviets no longer would support Assad's aim of achieving strategic parity with Israel. Indeed, Gorbachev told Assad that there was no military solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

While the cutbacks in certain arms deliveries make it appear

the Soviets are seeking stability, there is also contrary evidence of stepped-up deliveries to Syria in other categories of arms including T-72 tanks, SS-21 missiles and possibly SU-24 bombers. Moreover, the Soviet general in charge of chemical warfare visited Damascus recently — his only such visit outside the borders of the Soviet Union.

The Soviets, says Martin Indyk, executive director of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, "still haven't decided whether helping make peace between the Arab states and Israel is more important than building Soviet influence. If they are going to make peace, they have to deliver a change of heart on the part of their clients."

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat also has come face to face with the Soviets' new tactics.

During Arafat's trip to Moscow in April, Gorbachev gave him the same message that he had delivered to Assad last year — that there was no military solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. "The search for a solution of the Middle East problem should be based on negotiations... and not on armed force."

Gorbachev also told Arafat that "Recognition of the state of Israel and account for its security interests... is a necessary element of the establishment of peace... in the region on the basis of principles of international law."

Gorbachev spoke of Israeli withdrawal "from territories occupied in 1967" — leaving out the words "all" or "the" in regard to territories and indicating perhaps some flexibility on the question of a settlement — Washington Post.

"Since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power the Soviets have changed their strategy for dealing with the Mideast. No longer tied exclusively to a handful of client states, the Soviets have been able to become an active participant in regional affairs."



recognise Israel's right to exist within the 1967 borders even as they became the champions of the Arab cause against the West and Israel.

In the last few years, the Soviets have begun to rebuild bridges with Israel. For example, the so-called prisoners of Zion (Jewish activists who were sentenced to labour camps) have been released. Moreover, about 4,000 "refuseniks" — roughly one-fourth of the total but including the most famous — have been allowed to leave the Soviet Union. So far this year, Jewish emigration is running at an annual rate of more than 12,000 people, up sharply from the 914 who left in 1986.

Under Gorbachev, Soviet Jews have also been allowed to visit relatives in Israel, and their posi-

stopped since Gorbachev."

Similar progress has been made at the diplomatic level. To signal the new direction of Soviet policy, Gorbachev actually announced in front of President Hafez Al Assad of Syria that it was abnormal not to have relations with Israel. The Soviets have not re-established full diplomatic relations but opened consular relations with Israel in July 1987, and a few weeks ago, the Soviets allowed the Israelis to send a consular delegation to the Soviet Union. Poland and Hungary have also opened interest sections with Israel in recent years.

The Soviets used to say that resumption of relations would depend upon restoration of the occupied territories and the establishment of a Palestinian

Jayewardene stepping down

By Dalton de Silva

Reuters

COLOMBO — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene, who announced Friday he would not run for a third term, has survived four assassination attempts during his 50 years in politics.

"Attempts have been made on my life four times but they did not succeed," Jayewardene who marked his 82nd birthday Saturday told a rally recently.

But he added: "The time should come for me to die."

The last attempt was in August last year when two grenades were lobbed at a meeting of the ruling United National Party (UNP) in parliament.

One of the grenades fell on the table at which Jayewardene was sitting and rolled off before exploding.

Two people were killed and five ministers were injured but Jayewardene, a devout Buddhist, escaped without a scratch.

He blamed a Marxist rebel group, the People's Liberation Front, for the attack.

The front, whose members come mainly from Sri Lanka's majority Sinhalese community, has criticised Jayewardene for signing an agreement with India last year seeking to end a revolt by the Tamil minority.

The front has killed more than 400 people in its campaign against the accord, which it describes as a sell-out to India.

Jayewardene has invoked emergency powers to make sure public services keep running during a strike the front has called to mark his birthday.

Jayewardene led the UNP to victory in Sri Lanka's last general election in 1977 with an unprecedented majority of more than 80 per cent of the seats in parliament.

He immediately changed the British-style parliamentary system to an executive presidency, giving himself sweeping powers.

He dismantled import and foreign exchange controls and launched an open economic policy which won popular support.

In 1982 Jayewardene called a presidential election 16 months early and was re-elected with a 53 per cent majority.

He also held a referendum in the same year which extended parliament for a further six years.

Popularly referred to as "JR" or by his critics as "the old fox," Jayewardene has won a reputation as a shrewd politician.

"He got his parliamentarians to give him undated letters of resignation so that he could make use of them whenever he wants," said a UNP member who did not want to be identified.

But a Western diplomat commented: The failure to hold a general election in the past 11 years, continuing violence across the island and the skyrocketing cost of living has eroded some of Jayewardene's support."

Islamic concern for animals

ISLAM, the religious faith of Muslims, is one of the world's leading religions, having over 1,000 million followers worldwide. Although founded fourteen centuries ago, the Islamic teachings lay great emphasis on man's responsibility for the welfare of animals which is just as relevant to the Muslim world today.

Al Hafiz B.A. Masri, who was the first Sunni Imam of the Shah Jehan mosque (in Woking, U.K.) when it was the Islamic centre of Europe, is widely respected for his scholarship of the Islamic faith. He has spent many years studying the Islamic religious scriptures from which he has now produced a book entitled "Islamic Concern for Animals."

In this new book, the author uses around 150 quotations from the sacred writings of Islam to show that man's true relationship with animals should be one of respect, concern and compassion.

Below, we publish excerpts from this book including some of the quotations from the holy Islamic scripture to show their relevance to modern day animal welfare issues.

Treatment of animals

According to Islam, all life is sacrosanct and has a right to protection and preservation. Prophet Mohammad laid so much emphasis on this point that he declared:

"There is no man who kills

(even) a sparrow or anything smaller, without its deserving it, but God will question him about it. He who takes pity (even) on a sparrow and spares its life, Allah will be merciful on him on the Day of Judgment."

Prophet Mohammad was asked by his companions if kindness to animals was rewarded in the life hereafter. He replied: "Yes, there is a meritorious reward for kindness to every living crea-

ture."

Beasts of burden

It is laid down in Islamic principles that animals in the service of man should be used only when necessary and for the purpose for which they are meant, and that their comfort should not be neglected.

"The Prophet once passed by a camel who was so emaciated that his belly had shrunk to his back. He said to the owner of the camel, 'Fear God in these dumb animals and ride them only when they are fit to be ridden, free them from work while they are still in good health.'"

Slaughter of animals

Islam provides instructions to ensure the humane slaughter of food animals, with as little pain to the animal as possible, as the

following holy quotations describe:

Imam Ali said: "Do not slaughter sheep in the presence of other sheep, or any animal in the presence of other animals."

"The Prophet said to a man who was sharpening his knife in the presence of an animal: 'Do you intend inflicting death to the animal twice — once by sharpening the knife within its sight, and once by cutting its throat?'"

There are many holy Islamic quotations forbidding blood sports and the use of animals as targets, some of which are as follows:

"The Prophet condemned those people who take up anything alive as a mere sport."

"The Prophet said 'Do not set up living creatures as a target.'"

God's Messenger forbade inciting animals to fight each other."

There are numerous Islamic laws forbidding vivisection (Al-Muthla).

Prophet Umar reported the Prophet as having condemned those who mutilate any part of an animal's body while it is alive.

The book "Islamic Concern for Animals," by Al-Hafiz B.A. Masri has both an English and an Arabic text. It is available at a cost of £5 per copy from the

Athens Trust, 3A Charles Street, Petersfield, Hampshire, England.

Reprinted from Animals International

LETTERS

With little thought

To the Editor:

I WAS most interested to read Hing-Lara Mango's article on the health hazards of dogs and cats. The message comes through loudly and clearly — cleanliness is the key word! Those keeping animals in their houses, on the whole do not suffer diseases as they usually keep the animals clean, (or should do), as well as themselves. In England I always had dogs and cats in the house and never suffered from any diseases. If a house-kept pet becomes ill, owners normally take it to a vet.

However, in Jordan there is another problem which is found in most countries, including the United Kingdom, that of stray dogs and feral cats, for whom rarely is anybody responsible. A small number are lucky to be taken in and housed, or even just fed. Those that are not, have to fend for themselves, but it must be realised that most animal problems are caused by humans, even if indirectly, often without their realising it.

In all these countries strays breed and keep on reproducing, because no-one thinks of making an attempt to keep the numbers down. The answers can be found in the "Manual for Stray Dog Control in Mediterranean Countries," MZCCSDC/82.2/1, from the Mediterranean Zooses Control Centre, Athens, Greece, and "Feral Cats, Suggestions for Control," from the Universities Federation of Animal Welfare in Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, England, of which I have copies.

What is needed here is a programme of neutering for cats as suggested in the latter named booklet, and not annihilation as a certain number of cats is needed to keep down vermin. Dogs need to be rounded up — the Manual gives the instructions for even the most difficult situations. MDC Components of Luton, Bedfordshire, England has a catalogue of the equipment required, some of which could be produced here very reasonably. Poisoning is not the answer. It is barbaric and very cruel. Animals should not be made to suffer for something which is not their fault. There are much kinder methods of destroying dogs and cats, which are also explained in the booklets, even for the wildest and most aggressive dogs.

All this costs money of course, but it has been carried out in other countries, most notably Tunisia and Greece, and can be done here with a little thought. Not only would it benefit the animals, but in the long run it is also of great benefit to humans. I would be very happy to give out the information and spread the word (See Book Review in this page).

Chris Larter, Amman.

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Tehran reaches out to end isolation despite opposition

By Ed Blanche
The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran's leaders are rebuilding links with the rest of the world as the country moves slowly toward ending the war with Iraq.

But there is opposition from hardliners, who fear that ending Iran's self-imposed isolation as it struggles to rebuild after eight years of war will undermine the Islamic revolution.

Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani and Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati launched Iran's bridge-building campaign six months before Tehran accepted a United Nations-sponsored ceasefire July 18 after a string of disastrous battlefield defeats.

The Iranians fought the war virtually without allies. Rafsanjani and his supporters realised that Iran's "no West, no East" strategy and the revolution's fanatical fundamentalism that eschewed foreign links with all but the most radical states was counter-productive.

He declared Aug. 21: "Our post-war foreign policy will be more open than our policy during the war... we must take this opportunity to explain our aims and talks with the people of the world."

Reining in Iran's unruly Lebanese surrogates, the fundamentalist Hizbollah (Party of God) and other Iranian-backed extremist factions is a key component of his strategy.

Rafsanjani underlined this in a recent Tehran Radio broadcast in which he stressed that Iran now "is not thinking of exporting our revolution through direct intervention or by force... the policy of force is not a successful policy."

Groups linked to Hizbollah, the spearhead of the Islamic revolution in Lebanon, are believed to hold most of the 17 foreigners still missing in Lebanon.

Rafsanjani, considered the most powerful figure in Iran after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has offered Britain to help free its nationals held in Lebanon, including Church of England envoy Terry Waite, in return for normalising relations.

The thaw in relations with Britain, frozen last year after

an Iranian diplomat was arrested for shoplifting and a British diplomat was kidnapped and beaten in Tehran, is significant.

The Iranians have ranked Britain second only to the United States as its main enemy in the West. A British envoy recently visited Tehran to pave the way for restoring diplomatic relations.

For West Germany, the links it maintained with Iran throughout the war already have paid off.

Three Germans kidnapped in Lebanon by Iranian-backed extremists have been freed following Tehran's intervention. The last French hostages were released in June.

Bringing Hizbollah's militants to heel will be no easy task. Diplomatic sources reported that Rafsanjani was bit-

terly angry when Lebanese militants hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner in April and demanded the release of 17 comrades jailed in Kuwait for bombings.

Although Islamic Jihad has warned that speculation about imminent release is "a mirage," Rafsanjani's moves have raised hopes that other captives will be freed.

Lucrative chances

In recent weeks, there has been a non-stop series of visits to Tehran by government ministers and industrialists from a score of countries, including West Germany, China, Denmark, Sweden, Japan and South Korea.

Many were lured by the prospect of lucrative contracts for reconstruction projects on which some analysts estimate Iran will have to spend at least \$40 billion.

In recent months, Tehran has restored diplomatic relations with Canada and France and is improving ties with Australia, New Zealand and the Soviet bloc.

Khomeini himself hinted when he endorsed the ceasefire that there would be major changes in the post-war era.

"Once we leave this phase of the revolution behind us, I will have recommendations for the next phase... and the general

policy of the regime and the revolution, which I shall talk about at an opportune time," he said in a message to the nation.

Rafsanjani, who was involved in the secret arms-for-hostages deal with the United States in 1985-86, is seen by many in the West as the most pragmatic of the Tehran hierarchy who would like to reopen a dialogue with the United States at some point.

However, Prime Minister Hussein Mousavi, who leads the hardliners opposing Iran's open-door policy, declared Sept. 2 that speculation about a U.S.-Iranian rapprochement was "nothing but illusions."

He stressed: "Considering the United States' acts against Iran, the resumption of relations with Washington would be a betrayal of the ideal of the revolution and those who have made sacrifices for it."

Rafsanjani and others have stressed that Iran's revolutionary ideals will not be compromised and that they are planning for self-sufficiency for Iran, not for foreign economic domination.

But Tehran's Jomhuri Islami daily, the radicals' mouthpiece, said in a recent political commentary: "We crushed the enemy, but did not stretch out our hands to beg from aliens."

We should refuse to allow the enemies of Islam who failed to impose anything on us during the war to do it now in more subtle, cunning ways... the foreigners must be kept at bay."

Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, a hardliner linked to the Shi'ite fundamentalists in Lebanon, has branded Rafsanjani's policies "defeatist."

Philip Robbins, an Iran specialist with the London-based Royal Institute for International Affairs, said in a telephone interview that the debate over Rafsanjani's strategy "has exacerbated the conflict" between radicals and conservatives that has seethed for some time.

"There are deep divisions within the government and the leadership over which direction the revolution should go," he said. "The end of the war has brought this more to the surface and Iran appears to be facing a period of political turbulence."

Iran says it lost 123,000 in war

By Diana Abdallah
Reuters

U.S.-Syrian deal sparks Lebanese political storm

BEIRUT — Fresh controversy over the presidential succession raged in Lebanon Monday, sparked by a U.S.-Syrian accord to support a pro-Syrian candidate.

Christian leaders opposed to Syria's powerful influence in Lebanon blasted the United States, which they have long regarded as their "protector."

Some accused envoy Richard Murphy of indirect threats during talks Sunday when he brought word of the deal to back Parliamentary Deputy Mikhael Daher to succeed President Amin Gemayel.

A senior Christian government official quoted Murphy as telling Christian leaders: "If you don't support the election of Daher then we will leave you to deal with the Syrians alone. We will consider this position directed against us."

One of the other presidential candidates, National Liberal Party chief Dany Chamoun, told reporters:

"We reject a president imposed by anyone, especially when the nomination is coupled with indirect threats by a representative of a big power seen by the world as a country of freedom and democracy."

With political tension high, security sources Monday reported rocket and machinegun exchanges between rival militias across Beirut's green line hardfront.

They said the battles, the first across the green line for two years, rocked the Nijmeh area where the old parliament house is located and where Lebanon's 76 deputies are due to elect the president Thursday.

Gemayel's six-year term ends Friday.

Talks between Syria and the United States on choosing a new president, who must be a Maronite Christian, were deadlocked last month when Damascus backed former President Suleiman Franjeh, opposed to by many of his fellow Christians.

Christian sources said Christian politicians opposed to Daher were urging a repeat of the boycott of parliament they staged Aug. 18 to thwart the election of Franjeh.

Political sources said Murphy worked out a deal with Syria in five days of talks last week to back Daher, a 60-year-old lawyer from north Lebanon, in the election.

Independent sources said Damascus told Murphy it would help get the remaining 10 American hostages in Lebanon released.

American Charge d'Affaires Dan Simpson told reporters after meeting Sunni Muslim Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled:

"Some people asked us to meet with the Syrians to try to help resolve the situation. We did that and now they don't like the results."

"As we agreed with President Hafez Al Assad, we believe that on this Thursday it is the duty of the members of parliament to go to parliament to elect a president. I hope people will have enough sense to do that and not destroy this country," he said.

Political sources said acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss and Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini were holding talks in Damascus with Syrian officials Monday on the crisis.

Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Steir met 17 Maronite deputies and Christian sources said they would discuss the nomination of either Deputy Raymond Edde or army commander Michel Aoun, to oppose Daher.

Both Aoun and the Lebanese Forces have rejected Daher's nomination.

Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddine, vice-president of the Supreme Shi'ite Council, referring to the Christians' stand,

told reporters: "We are afraid that what happened will become a new and dangerous reason for new civil strife."

The Christian sources said Gemayel, himself opposed to Daher, was now determined to set up a Christian-led transitional government which would also assume presidential duties until rival factions agreed on a compromise candidate.

This has raised fears of effective partition with rival factions hacking separate governments.

One political source said: "If a president is not elected then Lebanon faces partition because the Muslims will only acknowledge the present cabinet headed by Hoss to confront the one formed by Gemayel."

Lebanon's top Christian cleric also met Monday and issued a statement saying deputies should not be pressured to vote in any particular way.

The independent Al Nahar newspaper quoted Daher as saying: "If the decision has been

taken for my nomination, then I have not taken part in this... the right path we should follow is for the deputies to attend the session where they will choose whomever they want without any pressure."

A high-ranking French Foreign Ministry delegation Monday had talks in Damascus on the developments in Lebanon, diplomats said.

The team, including Gilbert Perol, secretary-general of the ministry, earlier had discussions in Lebanon.

The Lebanese pound plunged against the dollar as people rushed to buy the U.S. currency for fear the crisis would further push down the value of their currency.

It closed at 407.50 to the dollar compared with the previous close of 390.00, the central bank said.

Security sources said Aoun ordered army engineers to clear the area around the old parliament in Nijmeh of land mines to allow the deputies to reach the premises Thursday.

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Ozal may quit unless referendum backs him



Turgut Ozal

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Sunday he might resign and leave politics if a referendum next week on constitutional change went against him.

"I can leave the prime ministry and politics depending on the result of the referendum," he said on state television.

He did not spell out what level of voting might bring about his resignation.

Ozal, 61, prime minister since 1983, called the referendum Sept. 25 to change a minor article of the constitution, bringing forward municipal elections by five months to November.

Opposition parties have tried to turn the plebiscite into vote of confidence in his leadership.

"The main objective of the referendum is to show the world Turkey is a stable country dedicated to democracy," Ozal said.

Erdal Inonu, leader of the main opposition Social Democrat Populist Party, described the announcement as a vote-catching exercise.

Opinion polls showed about 27 per cent of the vote would be in favour of Ozal's proposed move with about 65 per cent against.

He won a second, five-year mandate in elections last November with 36 per cent of the vote.

giving his centre-right Motherland Party 291 seats in the 450-seat parliament.

Opposition parties have blamed Ozal's free-market economic policies for Turkey's inflation rate, which reached 78.4 per cent in August compared with 38 per cent a year ago.

Ozal was first elected in 1983, three years after the army seized power to try to end chronic political party squabbling, corruption and violence.

In April last year he submitted Turkey's application for membership of the European Economic Community.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Aziz: Zionist lobby damages U.S.-Iraqi ties

(Continued from page 1)

1984, 17 years after Baghdad severed these ties to protest American support for Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967.

Aziz also renewed charges Iran was blocking progress in U.N.-sponsored talks aimed at settling the eight-year Gulf war. The talks were launched in Geneva Aug. 25, five days after a ceasefire took hold on the war front.

Iraq to keep up peace bid

President Saddam Hussein said Sunday Iraq would press ahead with efforts to end the war with Iran despite the stalemate in peace talks.

"Steps on the path of peace will continue, with Allah's help, however the Iranians might procrastinate," he told a group of Arab women at an audience.

"We will go on the peace path because people will never be affected by charlatanism when they realise the truth... the Iranian people have realised the truth through the Arabs and the Iraqis realised it earlier."

Foreign ministers of the two countries are due to resume their negotiations in New York in the first week of October and then meet again later in Geneva.

Hussein referred indirectly to the allegations that his government used chemical weapons against Kurdish rebels saying:

"The Zionists will not benefit from their anger and instigations against Iraq."

Iran Kurds vow continued battle

Iran's Kurds are determined to pursue their battle for autonomy even if Tehran and Baghdad reach a lasting peace agreement, a Kurdish guerrilla leader said Monday.

"We have always supported peace between Iran and Iraq, but we will continue to fight the Tehran regime until it recognises the rights of our Kurdish people," said Saeed Badal, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan (DPK) in Iran.

"We will fight for autonomy for Iran's Kurdistan even if Tehran and Baghdad sign a long-lasting peace treaty following the end of their war."

He was speaking to reporters at DPK politburo headquarters at Qandil Heights, about six

kilometres from the Iranian border and 460 kilometres northeast of Baghdad.

Badal said the post was the command centre for the party's 10,000 Peshmergas (those who face death) to launch attacks inside Iranian Kurdistan on Iranian government forces.

Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, had sent 200,000 regular soldiers and Revolutionary guards to fight the Kurdish people, he said.

Badal denied that Baghdad gave his party any financial or military help but he did say it received "humanitarian, medical and similar support."

He also said there was no coordination between the Iraqi army and his fighters.

Asked if the DPK had carried out any cross-border raids since the Iran-Iraq ceasefire took effect, Badal said: "Our fighters launch their attacks on the Khomeini guards and army forces inside Kurdistan and not from Iraqi territory."

Karabakh clash

(Continued from page 1)

Kremlin representative, was operating in the region. It was not clear whether this meant Moscow had assumed control of the region. Volsky was sent to Nagorno-Karabakh in July.

The violence Sunday was the worst over Nagorno-Karabakh

since 32 people died and 200 were injured in late February in anti-Armenian riots in the Azerbaidzhan city of Sumgait.

Nagorno-Karabakh's ethnic Armenian majority has been pressing the Kremlin to transfer the small region from the jurisdiction of the republic of Azerbaijan to neighbouring Armenia.

Israel launches 'spy' satellite

(Continued from page 1)

Neeman said Israel would decide in due course whether to launch military reconnaissance satellites.

Neeman, a nuclear physicist who is also head of the far-right Tehiya Party, said the Israeli satellite would reach a maximum height of 1,000 kilometres and would come closest to earth at 250 kilometres.

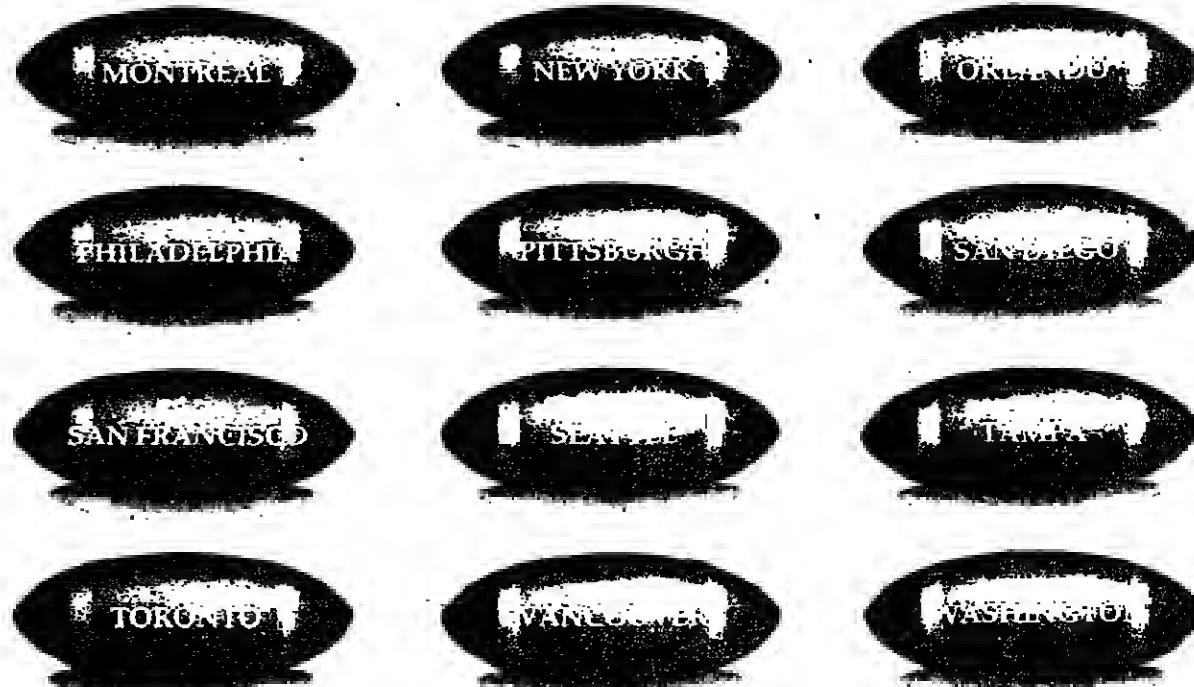
Army radio quoted foreign sources as saying Israel would be in a position to launch an observation satellite within one to three years after a further experimental stage.

When a U.S. navy analyst, Jonathan Pollard, was convicted of spying for Israel in 1986, it emerged from court papers that many of the secrets he betrayed came from satellite intelligence which Washington was not passing on to its Middle East ally.

Ambassador Clovis Maksud of the Arab League told Reuters the satellite launch illustrated Israel's ability to build long-range nuclear missiles and "represents a serious threat to the Arab World."

"The U.S. strategic commitment to Israel to maintain military superiority in the region is well known," he said.

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Libyans take advantage of loosened trade, travel barriers

TRIPOLI (AP) — Libya has loosened its trade and travel restrictions, and entrepreneurs are losing no time taking advantage of the situation.

In a speech Sept. 1, the 19th anniversary of a coup that ushered Muammar Qadhafi to power, the anti-capitalist colonel said Libyans could become "bourgeois" as long as they didn't exploit others to gain wealth.

Days earlier, he acknowledged that black markets were "what the people want" and that was fine with him.

Eager to maintain one of Africa's highest standards of living, with per capita income estimated at about \$6,000 per capita, private businessmen are using the new climate to the fullest.

At a Tripoli bus depot, entrepreneurs assemble in groups of five and six to hire taxis for the 150-kilometre run to Tunisia to obtain such goods as Japanese TVs, designer Polo shirts and brand-name furniture and watches unavailable in Libya.

Often, they carry to the border

whatever they can buy at subsidised prices in state-run Libyan supermarkets, even 20-kilogramme sacks of macaroni, which they sell to Tunisians for a profit.

Meanwhile, Tunisians stream into Libya with cars loaded up with foreign-made cigarettes, appliances and clothing. At Tripoli's traditional outdoor market, they elbow for space to hawk their wares in streets nearly empty of shoppers about a year ago.

After dramatic drops in crude oil prices in mid-decade, Libya had decided to concentrate its shrinking income on the oil industry and the military. It stuck foreign companies with hundreds of millions of dollars in unpaid bills and stopped virtually all imports of consumer goods.

Shoppers waited on breadlines and scoured shelves in vain for eggs and cheese. Soap powder, toilet paper and toothpaste were rare commodities, even on the

black market. Newspapers carried letters from unhappy Libyans. Consumers complained at meetings of the local governing bodies.

Also making life difficult was Qadhafi's 1985 order expelling tens of thousands of foreign workers. Under the nation's revolutionary system, Libyans are forbidden to work for other Libyans, except for relatives or in profit-sharing jobs in industry. Suddenly farms had no Tunisian workers and hotels, no Moroccan waiters.

Foreign businessmen and diplomats, who offered observations on condition of anonymity, said Qadhafi became worried about his popularity, especially after the U.S. bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi in April 1986 to retaliate for his alleged support of terrorism.

Last October, the border between Tunisia and Libya was reopened, allowing workers to return. A few months later, Qadhafi liberalised trade between the two countries in the quest for greater North African unity.

Then in March, Libyan authorities quietly allowed small businesses to import some goods for sale. Until then, what imports were permitted arrived through giant state companies. Qadhafi once criticised these firms as corrupt, saying their workers often pilfered the goods.

There were other changes, too. "Before, we had to sell everything to the government and wait sometimes 20 days or a month for payment," said a clothmaker in his Tripoli shop. "Now everyone comes to the market to buy. At 11 a.m., it's so crowded you can't even move."

Down the block, a man cooks omelettes at an outdoor table and stuffs them into rolls for hungry shoppers. Two elderly women shrouded in white spread a mat on the ground and sell cologne and imported hand lotion. At a table where Arabic music blares from a speaker, Madonna and Sting tapes also are for sale.

Some items are still in short supply. Chickens seem to be everywhere, but veal and beef are hard to find.

Japan stockpiles oil despite Gulf truce

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Japan has increased stockpiling crude oil despite the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war and a world oil glut, a senior Japanese oil executive said Sunday.

Japan currently has 170 million barrels of oil stockpiled and plans to boost that to 190 million by the end of next March, Toshikazu Hashimoto, president of Japan's National Oil Corp., said.

Hashimoto, who is in the United Arab Emirates on a Middle East tour, said Japan's crude oil demand for the next 10 years will swell to 3.4-3.5 million barrels a day.

Japan has no oil resources and currently ranks third among the world's oil importing countries, with an oil stockpile enough to meet consumption for 140 days, Hashimoto disclosed.

Asked about the need for such a large stockpile, he said: "The

private sector is required by law to keep such a stockpile."

He also cited "the government's financial situation," but did not elaborate.

Sixty-eight per cent of Japan's current oil needs come from the Gulf, Hashimoto said.

Asked if Japan will increase those imports now that a United Nations-sponsored ceasefire has restored some stability to the region after eight years of war, he said: "This depends on supply and demand."

Hashimoto is leading a Japanese energy delegation which will also visit Oman, Egypt and Saudi Arabia for talks on oil-related issues.

He will also discuss joint research projects to be conducted by Tokyo's new oil technology centre. It is scheduled to open next year and carry out research on developing new oil exploration techniques.

IN GRATITUDE

The citizens of Beit Fajjar in occupied Palestine express their appreciation and gratitude to the Society for the Care of Neurological Patients and the director of the society's office

Nadia Al Alami for the great help and humanitarian assistance offered by them during the treatment of our son Mohammad Ali Yousef Al Taqatqa. May God bless their work.

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Syrian team, JCO director hold talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting team representing the Syrian Farmers Union met here Monday

with Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Director-General Mr. Weid Al Tal to discuss

scopes of cooperation between the two organisations in promoting animal husbandry and the extensive use of farm machinery in crop production.

The head of the Syrian team, Rafiq Darwish, briefed Tal on the agricultural development process in Syria and heard an outline of JCO's programmes and activities

in the Kingdom.

The two sides exchanged views on subjects to be discussed by the pan-Arab farmers union meeting which is due to be held in Tripoli, Libya.

The coming meeting is expected to discuss means for promoting cooperation among farmers in various Arab countries, and inter-Arab cooperation in processing agricultural products.

After the meeting, the Syrian team was accompanied on tours of JCO's projects in Madaba and Ma'in, south of Amman.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Ports Corporation sets new record

AQABA (J.T.) — The Jordanian Ports Corporation has registered a new record in handling and discharging packaged goods totalling 7,000 tonnes in one day from one cargo ship. The corporation's operations department director Taleb Kalaldeb told Ad-Dustour there are possibilities for further increasing productivity due to the efficiency of the staff and the well-studied programming of unloading operations.

Arab economists to meet in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Economists Union Council will open a meeting here Sept. 27 to discuss economic developments in the Arab World. According to an official announcement here, the three-day meeting will also discuss a venue and date for the general union conference and endorse final accounts of the union's 1987 budget and a plan for the coming year. The announcement was made by Dr. Usama Al Azab, secretary-general of the Jordanian Economists Association which is hosting the union meeting. He said that the council groups representatives of Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Saudi Arabia and North Yemen in addition to Jordan.

Egypt to supply Jordan with aluminium

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt Sunday signed a \$15 million agreement, under which Egypt will provide Jordan over a period of ten months starting October with 6,000 tonnes of crude aluminium. The agreement was signed for Jordan by Rajab Al Sa'ad, Deputy Director-General of the Industrial Development Bank and Fuad Ayyoub, chairman of the board of directors and director-general of the Arab Aluminium Company (ARAL). It was signed for Egypt by both Jalal Lutfi, president of the commercial sectors in Egypt Aluminium Company and the company's external marketing officer Tala't Sha'aban. The signing of the agreement came in implementation of a commercial protocol signed by the governments of Egypt and Jordan in July.

Turkey, Libya sign protocol

ANKARA (R) — Turkey and Libya Sunday signed an economic protocol aimed at expanding trade and moved towards solving a dispute over payments to Turkish contractors.

The semi-official Anatolian News Agency said the protocol, signed in Ankara by central bank governor Resud Saracoglu and his Libyan counterpart Recep Zarruk, extended Libya new credits to encourage trade.

"The protocol introduces a new dimension to our trade... Libya will pay 45 per cent of the imports it makes from Turkey in cash and the remaining 55 per cent within the framework of the protocol," Saracoglu was quoted as saying.

ACC loans decline

AMMAN (J.T.) — Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) Director General Sami Sunnaa has announced that statistics showed a decline in the total volume of loans granted by the corporation from JD 5.7 million in 1986 to JD 5.1 million in 1987.

The loans financed 1,913 projects, benefiting 2,680 farmers, with a total of JD 10.8 million in the first two years of the five-year development plan. The figure represents 57 per cent of the projected loans for that period, Sunnaa said.

The decline in the size of loans extended is attributed to a decline in demand for credits, particularly in the area of irrigated agriculture, due to difficulties that are facing the marketing operation and exports of vegetables.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday rates Local sell/buy rates in Jls			
Belgian franc (for 10)	95.40	Saudi riyal	104.80/105.80
Dutch guilder	176.90	Syrian lira (for JD 1)	95.00/97.00
French franc	61.10	Lebanese lira (for JD 1)	900.00/950.00
Italian lira (for 100)	26.90	Iraqi dinar	278.70/281.20
Japanese yen (for 100)	274.70	Kuwaiti dinar	1370.50/1378.00
Swedish crown	59.90	Egyptian pound (new)	163.70/170.00
Swiss franc	246.30	Qatari riyal	107.80/108.60
U.K. sterling pound	260.70	OAE dirham	106.90/107.60
U.S. dollar	393.50	Omani riyal	1015.50/1022.00
Deutschmark	209.70	Bahraini dinar	1040.00/1045.50

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.6765/75	U.S. dollar	1.8690/8700
One U.S. dollar	1.8690/8700	Canadian dollar	1.2110/10
	1.5805/15	Deutchmarks	39.21/24
	6.3525/75	Dutch guilders	1392/1393
	133.80/90	Belgian francs	6.4225/75
	6.4225/75	French francs	6.8990/9040
	7.1740/90	Italian lire	7.1740/90
One ounce of gold	408.80/409.30	Japanese yen	163.70/170.00
		Swedish crowns	106.90/107.60
		Norwegian crowns	1015.50/1022.00
		Danish crowns	1040.00/1045.50
		U.S. dollars	

JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Communications	847391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Ministry of Agriculture	639391	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	846171
Central Bank of Jordan	638301	Jordanian Businessmen Association	680663
Amman Customs Department	772181		
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for September 19, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	286349	JD 369293	498
Top three companies:			
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	59866	JD 77826	98
Jordan Spinning and Weaving	60450	JD 54847	93
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	14150	JD 33633	57
Parallel market:	929	JD 324	—
Development bonds:	—	—	—

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Shares closed weaker as the leading gold and mining stocks slumped in line with weaker gold bullion prices. The All Ordinaries index closed 19.7 points, or 1.2 per cent, down at 1,540.2.

TOKYO — Shares closed slightly higher after gradually sliding from initial highs and one broker forecast a continued slow climb until October when more energy would return to the market. The Nikkei index closed up 34.62 points at 27,901.00.

HONG KONG — Stocks closed easier with turnover down to a two-year low and one broker foreseeing bearish sentiment remaining for the week. The Hang Seng index closed 11.24 down at 2,447.58.

SINGAPORE — Prices fluctuated narrowly in thin trading due to an absence of fresh incentives. The Straits Times Industrial index was down 2.41 at 1,062.52.

BOMBAY — Prices rose on a broad front on speculative and institutional buying.

FRANKFURT — Lively buying interest from foreign investors continued to push up prices and the real-time Dax 30-share index hit a 1988 high of 1,253.81, a 1.4 per cent rise, before slipping just over a point at the close.

ZURICH — Prices closed higher across the board but operators remained cautious and institutional investors kept to the sidelines. The All Share Swiss index rose 7.8 to 895.8.

PARIS — Prices were firm but trade was quiet with both domestic and foreign investors sidelined after strong rises last week. The 50-share bourse indicator was up by 0.16 per cent.

LONDON — Prices were mixed in quiet trade with investors awaiting Tuesday's release of British economic data. At 1439 GMT the FTSE-100 index was up 1.2 at 1,767.9.

NEW YORK — Many investors took to the sidelines in the absence of any clear leadership trends and the market allowed to quiet trade. The Dow was down 18 at 2,080.

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NIJOUR

BEVERLY HILLS COP II

Performances 3, 30, 6, 15, 8, 30, 10, 30

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PLAZA

CRITICAL CONDITION

Performances 3, 30, 6, 10, 8, 30, 10, 30

Sports

Mafraq to get soccer stadium soon

MAFRAQ (J.T.) — Minister of Youth Awad Khleifat paid a visit to Mafraq on Monday and inspected sports facilities which are being established with support and assistance from the Ministry of Youth.

Mafraq Governor Fayez Abbadi, who accompanied the minister on the tour, briefed him on the activities of youth centres in Mafraq, Za'atari, Rahab and Manshih.

The ministry is helping the Mafraq Governorate to set up a soccer stadium which is expected to cost JD 90,000, according to



Awad Khleifat
Abbadi the first and second stages of that project have been completed.

Jordan, Iraqi chess teams meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian and Iraqi National Chess Teams will hold a friendly competition Tuesday afternoon at the Royal Chess Club in Amman under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, Personal Representative of His Majesty King Hussein.

The match will help prepare the two national teams for the International Chess Olympiad due to be held in Greece between Oct. 10 - 30.

American College Football

How they fared this week:
No. 1 Miami (2-0-0) beat No. 15 Michigan (0-2-0) 31-30; No. 2 UCLA (3-0-0) beat Long Beach State 56-3; No. 3 Clemson (2-1-0) lost to No. 10 Florida State (2-1-0) 24-21; No. 4 Oklahoma (2-0-0) beat Arizona 28-16; No. 6 Auburn (2-0-0) beat Kansas 56-7; No. 7 Georgia (3-0-0) beat Mississippi State 42-35; No. 8 Notre Dame (2-0-0) beat Michigan State 20-3; No. 9 Louisiana State (2-0-0) beat Tennessee 34-9; No. 12 West Virginia (3-0-0) beat Maryland 55-24; No. 13 Alabama (1-0-0) at Texas A & M, ppd., Hurricane; No. 14 South Carolina (3-0-0) beat East Carolina 17-0; No. 16 Penn State (2-0-0) beat Boston College 23-20; No. 17 Washington (2-0-0) beat Army 31-17; No. 18 Ohio State (1-1-0) lost to Pittsburgh 42-10; No. 19 Iowa (1-2-0) lost to Colorado 24-21; No. 5 Southern California (2-0-0), No. 11 Nebraska (2-1-0) and No. 20 Oklahoma State (1-0-0) did not play.

Gold medal hopefuls upset on third day of Seoul Olympics

SEOUL (Agencies) — Australian Duncan Armstrong put a year of illness and failure behind him to upstage two of the world's best swimmers with a shock victory in the first showdown event of the Seoul Olympics on Monday.

Armstrong, 20, a double gold medalist at the 1986 Commonwealth Games, choked back tears of emotion on the winners' rostrum after coming from behind in the 200 metres men's freestyle to edge out Sweden's Anders Holmertz in world record time.

The 22-year-old Kristin Otto of East Germany, who won four gold and two silver medals at the 1986 World Championships, captured the women's 100 metre freestyle in 54.93 seconds — two-tenths of a second off her own world record and .14 off the Olympic standard established by East German

man Barbara Krause in 1980.

Ying Zhuang of China, whose best time in 1986 was 59.60, won the silver in 55.47. Catherine Plewinski of France captured the bronze in 55.49.

British ace Adrian Moorhouse, who had been disqualified for an illegal turn in the World Championships, lived up to his top world ranking Monday with a split-second Olympic victory in the men's 100-metre breaststroke final.

Moorhouse's time of one minute, 2.04 seconds was just .01 ahead of Karolyi Guder of Hungary.

Dmitri Volkov of the Soviet Union won the bronze in 1:02.49.

Janet Evans, world record holder in the 400- and 800-metre freestyle, broke her own American record to win the women's 400-metre individual medley in 4 minutes 37.76 seconds.

Noemi Lung of Romania won the silver medal in 4:39.46, while Daniela Hunger of East Germany taking the bronze at 4:39.76.

Gymnasts

The gymnastics arena belonged Monday to 18-year-old Silivas — all 1.35 metres and 28 kilos of her as she bounded, twirled and sprang to two perfect scores, sending her in pursuit of countrywoman Nadia Comaneci's world-record seven 10s at Montreal in 1976.

Silivas stole the show from teammate Aurelia Dobre, the 1987 world champion who is recovering from knee surgery.

After perfect performances in the floor exercise and uneven parallel bars, Silivas finished the women's compulsory with 39.775. Dobre wound up fifth overall after a poor showing on her vault.

Eastern European marksmen dominated the shooting competition, winning four of the six medals awarded.

Miroslav Varga, a 28-year-old Czechoslovak army instructor relatively unknown in international competition, won gold in the men's small-bore rifle prone (English match), scoring 703.9 points. His perfect 600 scored early in the qualifying round set a new Olympic record.

South Korea's Cha Young-Chul won the silver medal with 702.8 and Artur Zahonyi of Hungary garnered the bronze with

701.9 points.

After Loughan's miscue in the springboard diving preliminaries, the top slot in the standings was grabbed by his toughest opponent, Tan Liande of China.

Tan, who has twice beaten Loughan in international competition this year, garnered 682.65 points, to lead the top 12 from a field of 35 into the finals.

Albin Killat of West Germany was second, with 642.60, followed by Loughan, who with four stitches in his head still managed 629.67.

Apart from diving, eight medal sets are due to be awarded Tuesday in competition including the men's air rifle, the 1,000-metre cycling, team trial and team gymnastics.

Getting launched on the fourth day of the biggest games ever are the men's handball tournament, fencing, with the men's individual foil preliminaries, and the seven-day yachting competition at southern Pusan. A clash of co-favorites in preliminary soccer play pits Argentina against the Soviet Union.

Tennis

Much attention, however, is bound to centre on the men's singles starting the first Olympic tennis tournament in 64 years, even though top pros like Ivan

Lendl, Mats Wilander and Boris Becker will be absent.

Sweden's Stefan Edberg, ranked favourite to grab the first Olympic title since Vincent Richards of the United States in 1928, was drawn to face Horst Skoff of Austria in first-round play Tuesday. American Tim Mayotte, the number two seed, does not start until Wednesday.

In soccer qualifiers, Australia and Brazil clash in Group D after each won its first game. Yugoslavia must beat Nigeria to retain a chance for a quarterfinal berth.

Argentina and Brazil, two top contenders for soccer gold, face off in Group C, where the first set of matches produced two ties. South Korea has the backing of home fans in its game against the United States.

Yugoslavia launches its defence of the men's handball title against the Soviet Union, not considered a top medal contender in this sport.

On Monday, Mitko Grablev became the second Bulgarian in as many days to win a Olympic weightlifting gold medal, triumphing in the 56-kilogramme division Monday with a total effort of 297.5 kilograms.

On the basketball court, the defending champion U.S. women's team overcame a stubborn Czech team, 87-81.

Real Madrid remains favourite

MADRID (R) — Real Madrid will win the Spanish first division soccer championship despite their faltering start to the season, according to rival manager John Toshack.

"I'm certain they are the best side in Spain, although they're going to have to sweat more than last season if they want to win the title," said Real Sociedad's coach Toshack after Sunday's 2-2 draw in the Bernabeu stadium. It was Real's third draw in succession and notable for an own goal and a fluffed penalty by striker Hugo Sanchez.

continued to make light of what commentators are calling serious problems — "A boat without a mast," said one sports newspaper — blaming the draw partly on the "bad luck of an own goal."

Beenhakker said: "That made them play nervously... in the first half we played a very complete game, dominating Real Sociedad."

"There's nothing wrong with the team physically or technically, it's just a little lack of concentration on the part of some of the players," Beenhakker added.

Real's local rivals Atletico Madrid crashed to the bottom of

the table after a 4-1 defeat at Seville which coach Ramon Maguregui called "our worst match."

Barcelona faltered in their advance with a 1-1 draw at home against Valencia, but still showed style and energy and Bilbao Athletic went to the top with a 1-0 victory over Cadiz which coach Howard Kendall admitted was "difficult and not much fun for the spectators."

Eleventh place

In the Netherlands, Ajax's continuing poor form continued to dominate the headlines after a 3-3 home draw against Roda.

"Ajax stays sick" read the headline in the mass circulation Algemeen Dagblad newspaper. Commentators note the team is losing spectators, with only about half the number of tickets sold to their home matches this season, compared with last year.

Ajax manager Kurt Linder admitted the team, in 11th place, had little chance of reaching a leading position this season and suffered from poor organisation on the field.

"We had the game in hand," he said, referring to Ajax's 2-0 lead against Roda at halftime. "But things went wrong in the second half due to lack of concentration in defence. The organisation isn't going right yet. I'm not a magician who can undo the damage of five games," he said.

Defending champions and European Cup holders PSV Eindhoven maintained their improved early-season form when they won 3-1 at Lowly Willem to take over at the top of the division.

Wins for Marseille and Nice moved them up the French first division Saturday, but they remained out of touch with the leaders.

Marseille advanced from fourth to third with a 2-1 win over Cannes and Nice improved three places to fourth with a hat-trick from Daniel Brann, who becomes

Cockerill's face

Arsenal's new cap Paul Davis is facing a trial by television after being exposed as the culprit in an off-the-ball incident at Highbury Saturday which left Southampton's Glenn Cockerill with a broken jaw.

TV cameras caught the normally placid Davis flooring Cockerill with a punch out of sight of the referee and his linesman during the 2-2 draw which ended Southampton's 100 per cent record and left Norwich top of the English first division.

Olympics-medals table

SEOUL (R) — Medals table on the third day of the Olympics Monday.

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	2	1	3
East Germany	2	0	1
United States	1	1	2
China	1	1	3
Romania	1	1	0
Australia	1	0	0
Bulgaria	2	0	0
Czechoslovakia	1	0	0
Sweden	0	2	1
South Korea	0	2	0
Hungary	0	1	1
Poland	0	1	0
West Germany	0	1	0
Japan	0	1	0
France	0	0	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	1

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

WHAT'S YOUR LINE?

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A 3 6
♥ A Q J 9 2
♦ Q 9
♣ J 6 4

EAST
♠ 9 7 4 3
♥ K J 10 2
♦ K 10 4
♣ A 10 5

SOUTH
♠ Q 5
♥ S 3
♦ K 6 2
♣ A K Q 9 7 5

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
5 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♠.
Assume you are playing in a major national championship and West leads the four of spades against your contract of five clubs. How would you play, and would you adopt the same line if your contract was six clubs?

Sitting South was one of the world's great cardplayers, Zia Mahmood of Pakistan. His rebid of three clubs is rather aggressive by the standards of this department.

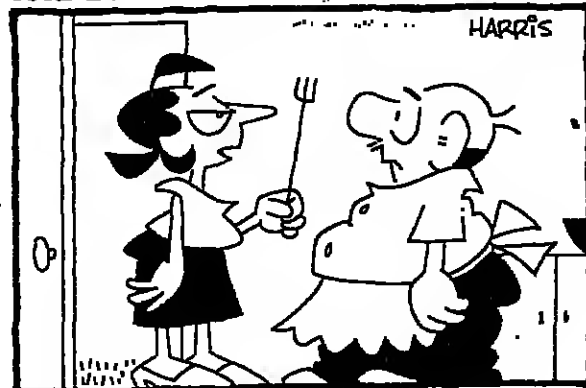
However, his bidding panache is well known to friends and foe alike, so his partner never even bothered to investigate slam possibilities.

At five clubs, the hand was a pinola, and took exactly 10 seconds to play. Zia ducked the opening lead, East won and continued with a spade to the queen. When both defenders followed to one round of trumps, Zia switched to a low diamond to the queen, then sluffed a heart on the ace of spades. He conceded a diamond trick and announced that he was ruffing a diamond high for his contract.

At six clubs, however, declarer could not afford to, in effect, go down at trick one by ducking the spade. A second spade trick would not be essential to the contract, but the heart finesse would be. Correct technique would be to rise with the ace of spades, come to hand with a high trump to assure a break no worse than 3-1, then take the heart finesse. When that succeeded, declarer would return to hand with another high trump to repeat the heart finesse. A heart ruff high would guard against a 4-2 split in that suit, and a trump to the jack would draw the last trump and provide the entry to cash two hearts for a spade and a diamond discard.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"Your barbecue sauce was a wee bit too strong. The gas grill melted."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EJYTT
SCAIB
YELMOP
DOURNA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PAGAN YACHT COOPER NETHER
Answer: What she wanted to hear when he asked her to share his lot in life — THE ACREAGE

Horoscope not received

THE Daily Crossword by Donald B. Groat

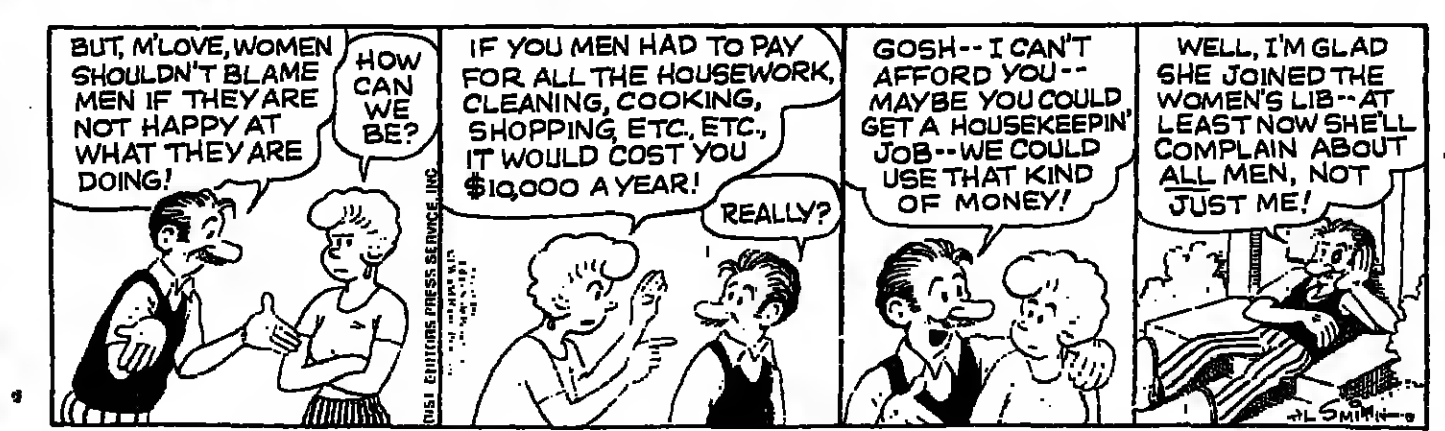
ACROSS
1 Enablers
8 Captures
10 Electrical unit
14 Soviet cooperative
15 Eastern jug
16 Easyid
17 Bamboo sater
18 City on the Thames
19 Men
20 "The —" (Breen drama)
21 So, school letters
24 Debatable
25 Stars in wonder
28 Sub —
31 Marine
35 Mili. address
38 Majority
37 Fence steps
38 "The (Hugo novel)
42 Acrylic fiber
43 Weliki's island
44 Switch words
45 Attention getter
46 Ger. senior
47 Boobed e.g.
48 Himalayan pass —
50 Sailor
52 "I must go down —" (Masthead)
53 Sailors' asmt
54 Bargain event
61 Sp. hero
63 Admiral or guard
64 Heb. lyre
65 Lighter Broadway
66 Thomas or Horace
67 Apportion
68 Doctrine

DOWN
1 Kind of dance
2 Ol. of nations
3 Lab burner
4 Be noy
5 Kills
6 So, Afr.
7 Dutchman
8 Choir voice
9 Nor. river
10 — Domingo
11 Be inactive
12 Corrida cheers
13 Insincere talk
14 Goodbye
21 Rage
22 Tokyo's island
25 Los —, Calif.
26 Nautical term
27 Fr. soldier
28 CIA forerunner
30 Bar adjunct
32 Cap. brim
33 Colour of —
34 Rent
36 Creme de —
38 Tex. steer
40 Suet
41 Gr. letter
46 Military command
47 Ir. county
48 Ind. state
49 Deputy
50 Semester
53 Olive
54 Investigator
55 Great deal
56 Withered
57 Sacred picture
58 — days
59 wonder
60 Time zone letters

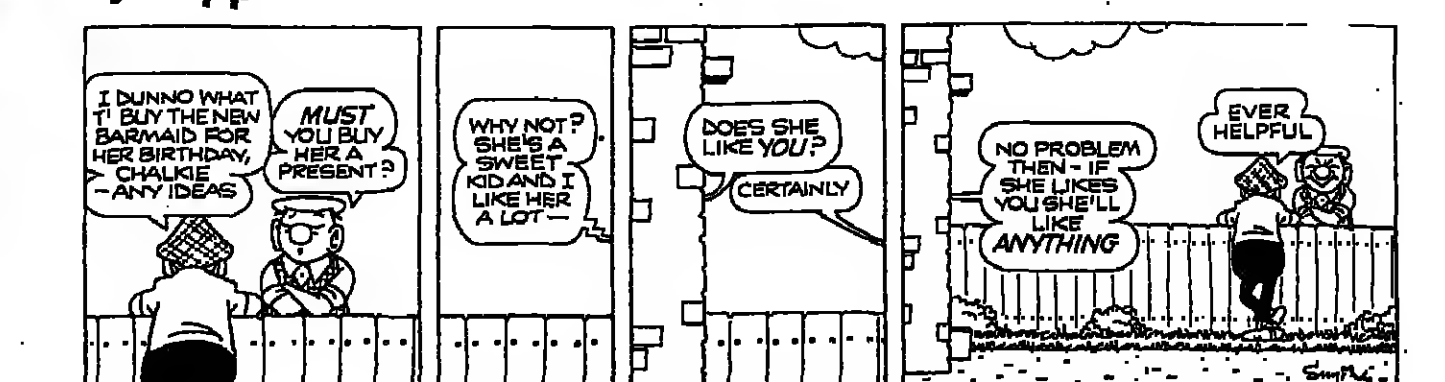
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Burmese troops open fire; scores die

RANGOON (Agencies) — Heavily-armed Burmese troops fired at crowds of demonstrators Monday to crush popular resistance to a military coup, killing and wounding scores of people, residents said.

One Western diplomat estimated the death toll at about 400, many of them students, but this could not be confirmed.

Witnesses quoted by Reuters said many of the dead and wounded were shot without warning near the Rangoon General Hospital, the 2,000-year old Buddhist shrine Sule Pagoda and the city hall.

"Many students are being mowed down. Can't anything be done?" sobbed a reporter telephoning the AP from the scene.

A peaceful procession of about 1,000 demonstrators was moving around a corner near the U.S. embassy when troops opened fire. The demonstrators scattered while soldiers fired on a smaller group that had rallied in front of

the embassy, a diplomat quoted by the AP said.

Soldiers on rooftops were firing down on demonstrators in front of the embassy, but the embassy had not been hit, according to a Western diplomat reached by telephone from Tokyo. One dead person and three wounded could be seen in front of the building, the diplomat said.

Student posters appeared in several parts of the city asking the people to conserve energy and await instructions. The posters said action would be taken against soldiers.

Earlier, some students were seen making petrol bombs and stockpiling stones and sharpened bicycle spokes that are fired from catapults or slingshots.

Diplomats said there were reports that troops disarmed police in some districts of the city and shot down all newspaper offices. There were also reports of shooting in Mandalay but this could not be confirmed because of poor communications with Burma's second city in the north.

"It looks very, very bad," one of the diplomats said. Earlier in the day the bodies of the dead and wounded lay stretched out on the streets. They could not immediately be evacuated because of intense firing.

Shortly after 5 a.m. Maung announced the military takeover "in the interests of the people," demonstrators demanding an end to one-party rule surged into the streets to denounce the move and clashes were reported in various areas.

There were unconfirmed reports that 40 civilians and 17 soldiers were killed in the north-east of the city in hand-to-hand

combat. In an apparent move to cool political passions, Burma's new military rulers announced Monday the abrogation of laws safeguarding the existence of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), Burma's sole legal party over the past 25 years.

"Gunfire and explosions were heard in various parts of the city of three million people and surrounding areas."

The first shots were fired within hours of the takeover Sunday by Defence Minister and Army Chief General Saw Maung, closely associated with Socialist rulers whose authority has been challenged by months of pro-democracy demonstrations.

Witnesses said they saw monks try to stop the bloodshed by surrounding attacking soldiers in some areas of the capital.

Rangoon looked like a city under siege, with sections of the city barricaded by militant stu-

dents to impede movement of troops trying to restore control.

Opposition leaders General Tin Oo and Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of independence hero Aung San, called in a joint statement for an end to the violence.

"We do not wish to see the blood of innocent high school children spilled," they said.

The abrogated laws legalised the BSPP monopoly on power in the name of Buddhism, isolationism and militarism and as practised turned naturally rich Burma into one of the world's 10 poorest countries and a police state.

Once the world's top rice exporter, Burma was last year granted least developed country status by the United Nations and was forced to begin petroleum imports because of mismanagement of its oil reserves.

A diplomat said the mood of the people was grim.

Haitians rejoice over Avril coup

PORT-AU-PRINCE (R) — Lieutenant-General Prosper Avril set out to form a new Haitian government Monday after toppling General Henri Namphy in an army coup which led to dancing in the streets.

People turned the capital into a carnival city Sunday to celebrate the weekend coup, but sporadic shooting was heard around Port-au-Prince and at least five people were killed as vengeful mobs roamed the streets seeking Namphy supporters.

A day after Avril proclaimed himself president on national television, he had yet to announce the members of his cabinet. Local political observers said in-fighting was likely in the military over the make-up of the new government.

Avril took power early Sunday after middle-level officers rebelled against Namphy, who had seized office only three months before by ousting civilian President Leslie Manigat. Avril, a close adviser to Namphy, had assisted him in the June coup.

Namphy fled Sunday to the Dominican Republic where he received political asylum. He was accompanied by Frank Romain, mayor of Port-au-Prince and an ally of ousted dictator Jean-

Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier, who left the country in February 1986.

Namphy refused to speak to reporters. A manager at the hotel where he is staying with his wife and daughter said the ousted leader had told him he would not make any public remarks — "not today, not tomorrow, not ever."

Three of the killed Sunday were men attacked by an angry crowd searching for followers of Romain, who was widely blamed for violence last week in which three churches were attacked by machete-wielding gangs. In one church 11 people were killed and 70 wounded.

Many Haitians said they believed the attackers were led by members of the Tonton Macoutes, the dreaded militia founded by former dictator Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier, under orders from Romain.

Crowds ransacked the homes of Namphy and Romain and the new government issued a plea for Haitians to refrain from reprisals. "In these difficult moments, the government asks the population to maintain order and not to ransack properties," said a communique read over television and radio.

Polish premier offers resignation

WARSAW (R) — Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner offered his government's resignation Monday after a scathing parliamentary report on its economic performance in the past year.

"Guided by the supreme interests of the state, I submit the resignation of the council of ministers," Messner told parliament. The government's offer to resign came three days after Poland's communist authorities, in an abrupt switch of policy, agreed with the outlawed Solidarity Trade Union to open broad talks on the country's future.

If Messner and his government left office, it would not affect the make-up of Poland's most powerful political body — the Politburo of the ruling Communist Party.

Nevertheless the resignation offer amounted to an acknowledgement of grave economic mismanagement in a year which has already seen two waves of pro-Solidarity industrial strikes over soaring inflation and goods shortages.

Messner offered to resign after a report by a special parliamentary committee which said such a move was the only way of restoring popular confidence "in the government and the centres of power in the country."

"It is indispensable that deep changes be made in the composition of the government," Communist Deputy Krystyna Landys-Jendroska said in presenting the committee's report to parliament. "Recent unrest... has deepened doubts over whether the government in its present form, having lost social confidence to a large extent, can effectively continue the process of reforming the economy."

The deputy called for the inclusion of more non-communist politicians and technocrats in the government, which is nominally a coalition headed by the Communist Party.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and his colleagues say the authorities will not regain popular confidence unless they restore legal status to his union, which was suppressed under martial law in December 1981.

Kremlin toughens stand against demonstrations

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet authorities, in a new hardline decree, have made demonstrations punishable by heavy fines and the organisers liable to labour camp terms.

The unpublished decree, adopted July 29 but circulated only Sunday, is the latest in a series of measures aiming to curb public displays of dissent. The crackdown appears at odds with the Kremlin's glasnost (openness) drive.

Under the decree, people attending unauthorised demonstrations or meetings face fines of up to 300 roubles (\$500) — one-and-a-half times the monthly wage — or arrest for up to 15 days in "exceptional cases."

A second offence in the space of one year is punishable by a fine of up to 1,000 roubles (\$1,600), "corrective" (forced) labour for up to two months or arrest for 15 days.

Organisers of demonstrations who are arrested a second time face up to six months in prison or labour camp, corrective labour for up to a year or a 2,000-rouble (\$3,200) fine.

Punishment in all cases will be meted out by a judge who must rule within three days of the offence.

The decree was adopted by the Praesidium of the Supreme

Soviet of the Russian Federation, the top state body of the largest Soviet republic. The legal code of the Russian Federation is used as a standard for the whole country.

A decree adopted the previous day, which was immediately published in Soviet newspapers, banned all demonstrations not registered 10 days in advance and approved by the authorities.

Since the July 28 measure took effect, new police units have moved in on demonstrations in Moscow, arresting participants and, in some cases, passers-by.

Soviet journalists have complained at being roughed up by the special units, notably during an Aug. 21 demonstration marking the 20th anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, when about 100 people were detained.

Two members of the Democratic Union, a group established this year to challenge the Communist Party's political monopoly, were sentenced to 15 days in jail Aug. 22.

The mass media have made no mention of another July 28 decree which came to light late last month. It empowers Interior Ministry troops to suppress demonstrations, enter homes without a warrant and intervene to halt strikes.

Survey gives Dukakis bad news on gender gap

WASHINGTON (AP) — Recent surveys in the presidential campaign have offered doubly gloomy news to Michael Dukakis — not only has he lost his huge lead among female voters, but his support among males also is eroding.

Dukakis was seen at the beginning of the summer as being almost unassailably ahead of his Republican rival, Vice President George Bush, largely because of a vast "gender gap" — political jargon the differences between the ways men and women vote. The Massachusetts governor then was some 20 points ahead of Bush among women voters and was neck-and-neck with him among males. But the recent polls show that Dukakis' unfavourable ratings among men are now much larger than Bush's unfavourable ratings among women.

"If George Bush continues to run even with women, then he

wins the election big at the moment, he is doing extraordinarily well," said Republican consultant Doug Bailey.

"The gender gap right now is a much bigger problem for Dukakis than for Bush," he continued.

A New York Times-CBS poll released last week showed that among men, Bush held a commanding 53 per cent to 37 per cent lead; while among women he held a 43-41 per cent lead, which statistically is a dead heat because most surveys have a margin of error of three percentage points.

Those figures confound conventional political wisdom, which holds that Democrats generally receive strong support from women. Democrats usually are more supportive of so-called "women's issues" such as government funding for child care and legislation against sexual discrimination.

Sweden's ruling party retains power

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The Social Democratic Party, presiding over a prospering economy, fought off a challenge from the environmentalist Greens and retained its hold on a minority government in parliamentary elections.

Nearly complete returns Monday gave the Greens a place in the 349-member Riksdag for the first time, but the party failed to gain enough seats to be a legislative power broker.

Pre-election predictions said the Greens, officially called the Environment Party, would hold the balance of power between the left and the centre-right blocs, giving the novice politicians unusual leverage.

The Greens, which became the first outside party to enter parliament in 70 years, drew most of their support from the three non-socialist opposition parties, which suffered their worst combined defeat since World War II.

"We have ridden out the storm and stood steady in the wind, and we have won," a smiling Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson said of Sunday's balloting.

U.N. assembly convenes amid upbeat atmosphere

By Victoria Graham
The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS — The 43rd General Assembly convenes Tuesday in an upbeat mood of improved East-West ties. U.N. successes in Afghanistan and the Gulf and a cooling of the conflict between the world body and the U.S. government.

The three-month session of 159 nations promises to be one of the busiest ever. The agenda includes almost 150 items, and the annual series of speeches by national leaders begins Sept. 26. Meanwhile, the secretary-general continues his efforts to make peace in the Gulf, southern Africa, the Western Sahara and elsewhere.

Days before the opening, a behind-the-scenes tug-of-war was under way over the largely ceremonial post of president, with Argentina and Britain, opponents in the Falklands-Malvinas war, again pitted against each other.

Britain is backing Barbados' U.N. Ambassador Dame Ruth Nita Barrow against Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. Both are considered distinguished diplomats, well-qualified for the post, and the race appeared close.

The post, held by Peter Florin of East Germany for the past year, is significant because the president controls the agenda, the order of speakers and the length of speeches. The president also meets informally with members to help resolve issues and set the tone for debates.

The election of president will be conducted Tuesday afternoon by secret ballot. A simple majority is required.

The General Assembly will take up perennial issues: The Middle East conflict, apartheid, disarmament, Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war, Kampuchea, Central America and human rights around the world. But the shape of the Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq and Kampuchean resolutions is expected to change because of peace efforts and dialogue under way.

The Middle East

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.), is reported likely to attend sometime after the three-week general debate and has expressed willingness to meet with Israelis to discuss the Palestinian crisis.

Western diplomats have speculated that because of the changing Middle East situation the time might be right to repeal a 1975 resolution which equated Zionism with racism — a resolution which offended the United States and Israel and raised questions about fairness at the United Nations.

Improved superpower ties

The assembly will open this year amid improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. U.S.-Soviet summits and a nuclear arms treaty auger well for improved superpower cooperation and adoption of resolutions by consensus, instead of divisive votes.

Diplomats said the Soviet Union, which has been promoting the importance of the United Nations and paying its dues, again will play a

dominant role. Soviet diplomats pointedly have contrasted what they call the Soviet Union's more constructive role with what they describe as U.S. intransigence over withholding dues and often voting in isolation, or with Israel and South Africa.

But last week, the United States announced it would pay \$188 million in back dues by the end of November and make arrangements to pay \$520 million in arrears to the United Nations and its agencies.

Almost since U.S. President Ronald Reagan took office, his administration has been at odds with the world body, criticising it for virulent anti-U.S. rhetoric, overstaffing, wasteful spending and a bloated bureaucracy.

The administration and Congress have been withholding legal U.N. payments in an effort to spur reforms, and last week the administration conceded reforms were satisfactory under way.

U.S. relations with the world body also have improved because the administration has decided not to push for closure of the P.L.O.'s U.N. observer mission under an anti-terrorist law which violates the U.S.-U.N. headquarters agreement.

The U.N. record in conflict resolution in the past year also has smoothed the way for a more constructive session. Nearly eight years of mediation yielded an Afghanisthan withdrawal settlement last April, providing for the withdrawal of more than 100,000 Soviet troops.

Warring Iran and Iraq accepted a U.N. ceasefire resolution and peace plan, and difficult peace negotiations between the two began last month in Geneva. A U.N. peacekeeping force is deployed in the Gulf region.

In southern Africa, a 1975 U.N. peace plan for the independence of Namibia, or South-West Africa, is expected to be implemented. Cuban troops are expected to start withdrawing from Angola, and a U.N. peacekeeping force is to be deployed in that area.

In North Africa, both the Polisario guerrillas and the Moroccan government have accepted a U.N. peace plan for the Western Sahara.

Diplomats said because of improved superpower relations, the time appears right for resolution of numerous other regional conflicts, such as Kampuchea.

"Belligerents, who only a short time ago were unwilling to speak to each other, are now negotiating," Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in a speech on peacekeeping last week.

"They are requesting the United Nations to assist them in finding solutions to disputes... this proves once again that through patience and persistence, it is possible to reverse what once seemed an inevitable rush to destruction."

On Friday, he told U.N. employees: "We are not yet free from the financial crisis. At the same time, however, we may be about to begin a new chapter in the history of the organisation."

Perez de Cuellar has said that partial payment of U.S. dues alleviates the immediate financial crisis, and the world body no longer will be forced to close its doors in November, as had been threatened.



Surprise encounter... Pope John Paul with South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha during the pontiff's unscheduled landing in South Africa last week because of what was described as adverse weather conditions and technical problems with the papal aircraft.

Pope under fire over stance on apartheid

MAPUTO (AP) — Pope John Paul II ends a 10-day African trip Monday after calling for peace in Mozambique and drawing criticism from South African anti-apartheid church leaders. Officials of Mozambique's Marxist government, who previously have denounced local Roman Catholic bishops for urging negotiations with guerrillas, said the Pope's visit would improve church-state relations.

But activist clergymen from South Africa, who came to see the Pope Sunday, said John Paul should have spoken out more forcefully against apartheid during his tour of the region. The Pope "had given the South African government more comfort than it deserved," said the Reverend Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. He spoke at a news conference after he and other Protestant clergy from South Africa attended a papal mass and joined Mozambican church leaders at a meeting with John Paul.

The pontiff began his trip in Zimbabwe. He also went to Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho and made a brief, unscheduled stop in South Africa when his plane was diverted in bad weather.

Boesak said the three-hour papal stop in Johannesburg was a propaganda coup for South African authorities, who had complained about the omission of their country from the official itinerary.



Amphibian revived after 90 years

MOSCOW (AP) — Gold prospectors in an isolated region of Siberia thawed and revived a frozen amphibian animal from a 90-year "sleep" after finding it in a shaft they sunk in the permafrost, a Soviet newspaper reported Sunday. Scientists said the animal, one of a class of amphibians with tails known scientifically as "Hynobiidae," was able to survive so long in a frozen state because of its liver, said Lennikoye Znamya, a daily newspaper printed for the Moscow region. The amphibian's liver, which totals a third of its weight, secretes glycerine that "acting like a special kind of antifreeze," and prevents the animal from dying in very low temperatures, the paper said.

Second annual rat olympics

KALAMAZOO (AP) — She stepped out onto the high bar with a look of determination, quivering while she tried to steady herself. The crowd gasped when she lost her footing, then broke into cheers when she twirled her tail around the bar, saving herself from a 38-centimetre drop. Welcome to the second annual rat olympics, a lesson in patience, sensitivity and positive reinforcement. Since June, about 50 psychology students at Kalamazoo college have been training 11 white rats to inch their way across the 61-centimetre-long, 0.6-centimetre-wide wooden bar, jump hurdles and climb a 1.5-metre vertical screen.

Popular drink tastes like mud

POHNPEI (R) — Even connoisseurs agree that sakau has the consistency of phlegm and the taste of mud pies. But its narcotic qualities have made it the drink of choice on the island of Pohnpei in the northern Pacific, 3,500 kilometres southeast of Tokyo. Locals say young people on the island are increasingly turning to sakau in place of beer, and they say they welcome the change — claiming some drinks can make people aggressive while sakau makes them numb and sends them to sleep. Many doctors on the island now also prescribe sakau as a cure for hypertension and high blood pressure.

Warrant loss delays execution

HUNTSVILLE, Texas (AP) — A man scheduled to die early Wednesday for murdering a police officer received an 11th-hour reprieve because his death warrant may have been lost in the mail, officials said. Ramon Montoya was granted the stay Sunday by State District Judge Tom Price of Dallas. The reprieve would last until Dec. 1, said Ron Dusek, a spokesman for the state attorney general's office. The warrant for Montoya to receive a lethal injection Wednesday was signed July 21 in state district court and mailed to prison officials, the Dallas County District Attorney's Office said. State prison officials, however, said they never received it.

Dwarf longs for a wife

NEW DELHI (AP) — In the narrow, crowded lanes of the old bazaar, a 63.5-centimetre man sits in a store selling candy and hoping to find a wife. "It is a hard life to be a dwarf, and to be the world's shortest living man is even harder," Gul Mohammad said in his whispery voice as he counted coins and handed sweets to children much taller than he. Mohammad is 8.3 centimetres shorter than the shortest living adult listed by the 1988 Guinness Book of Records, Nelson de la Rosa of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. "No one noticed me before, until a local newspaper reporter had a chance meeting with a friend of mine, who told her about me," Mohammad, 32, said in an interview last Tuesday.

Another one on the loose

ISLAND HEIGHTS, New Jersey (AP) — Residents who reported seeing a creature that resembled a crocodile were relieved to hear that police caught a nearly one metre lizard, but now a larger animal is out and about. The unidentified owner retrieved the smaller lizard, but then returned to police in this ocean county community and admitted that another lizard, his "Golden Tegu" — a 1.5 metre version — has been on the loose for about a month.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Sikh rebels kill opposition leader

CHANDIGARH (R) — Sikh separatists assassinated the leader of an opposition party in Punjab Monday, two days before Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was due to visit the northern Indian state, police said. They said hit Abhishahi, Punjab head of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), died in a hail of automatic gunfire as he left his office in Chandigarh, the Punjab capital. Police said two Sikh militants leapt out of a van as Abhishahi walked from his office to a car, opened fire with AK-47 assault rifles and then drove off at high speed. Abhishahi's bodyguard was seriously injured in the shooting, which tore up the car the BJP leader was about to enter.

Mass arrests in Los Angeles sweep

LOS ANGELES (R) — Police arrested 750 people in anti-gang sweeps through parts of Los Angeles during the weekend, but two people were killed and five wounded in suspected gangland shootings. A 16-year-old boy was shot dead in an alley and a 19-year-old youth was killed and a friend wounded in a burst of gunfire from a passing car, police said. The deaths brought to 212 the number killed in gangland shootings in Los Angeles so far this year. An estimated 70,000 people, mostly young men and boys who live in the city's slums, are believed by police to belong to gangs, which play a big role in the thriving Los Angeles cocaine market.

Poll finds concern over population

WASHINGTON (AP) — A majority of people in the United States favour financial assistance for family planning programmes in rapidly growing nations, according to a new poll done for a pair of population groups. Sixty per cent of adults polled by Louis Harris and Associates said the United States should fund foreign family planning programmes, regardless of whether abortion is legal in those nations. But more than one-third of people in the United States, 34 per cent, disagreed, according to the poll prepared for the Population Crisis Committee and the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Providing financial support for family planning has been a bone of contention in recent years, with the Agency for International Development withdrawing support from countries where abortion is a part of the programmes.

Allies seek to halt Argentine missile

WASHINGTON (R) — Western allies are seeking to halt or set back development of a medium-range missile by Argentina, but the Washington Post said Monday. It said the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada, at a meeting in Rome Sept. 8-9, designated the Condor II missile as a leading project of concern in their effort to curb the spread of missiles capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The newspaper quoted unidentified sources as saying the seven nations agreed to use export controls and diplomatic persuasion to try to prevent production of the missile. It said the missile, with a range of 6,800 to 10,000 kilometres and a payload of about 350 kilograms, would likely be exported to the Middle East because Iraq and Egypt were helping in its development.

Afghan premier in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Afghan Prime Minister Mohammad Hassan Sbarq arrived in Moscow from Soviet Tadzhikistan Monday on the second day of a visit to the Soviet Union, the official Soviet news agency TASS reported. It said he was met by Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. On Sunday, Sbarq met the prime ministers of Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan and the first deputy prime minister of Turkmenia in the Tadzhik capital Dushanbe. All three republics border Afghanistan.